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VOL. V NO. 109



AFGHAN CHECKPOINT: Afghan soldiers man a checkpoint along the Kandahar to Kabul road as the Russian military intervention in the country continues.

Soviets ferry troops to S. Afghan province

KABUL, Jan. 9 (Agencies) — Soviet transport planes, in an airlift skirting rebel-held routes, are ferrying fresh Red Army troops from Kabul to the disputed province of Kandahar, in southern Afghanistan, sources reported from Kandahar city Wednesday.

In a separate report, a Pakistani newspaper quoted Afghan rebel sources as saying the Soviet forces were moving southward from the city of Kandahar toward the Pakistani border, 130 km away, to occupy military posts said to have been abandoned by Afghan army deserters.

The report said the Kabul-Kandahar flight was made from Islamabad, Pakistan, from three foreigners who said they witnessed the landings of about 20 large transport planes at the Kandahar airport.

The Soviets were reported to have 5,000 troops in the important southern city already.

Rebel sources quoted by the *Pakistan Times* claimed that most Afghan government troops in Kandahar province had defected and joined the anti-Communist insurgency.

New premier in Syria named

DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (AP) — President Hafez Assad of Syria has appointed the governor of Damascus as prime minister and asked him to form a new government, official sources reported Wednesday.

The new prime minister, Abdul-Raouf Al-Kasim, succeeds Muhammad Ali Halabi, who is to carry on in a caretaker capacity until the new cabinet is formed, these officials said.

Halabi's resignation was the foregone conclusion, because he failed in re-election of the 21-member regional leadership council of the ruling Baath party last Sunday.

The council is chaired by President Assad, who also is secretary general of the Baath Party. The council is the highest policy-making body in the country.

'Freedom still weeks away'

Hostage release indicated

TEHRAN, Jan. 9 (AP) — There has been "some movement" toward release of American hostages inside the occupied U.S. Embassy here but freedom could still be weeks away, a top Iranian leader said Wednesday.

"There is some movement," said Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, first secretary of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council. "I am not sure if this movement will be seen in a few weeks, maybe it will be in a few weeks."

Beheshti, one of the most influential clergymen in the country, refused to elaborate on what direction the movement had taken, but said "a solution includes the possibility of a spy trial."

Militants who took over the embassy on Nov. 4, charge that some of the 50 or so

sources said the Soviets were using helicopter gunships to strafe rebel sniper hideouts.

Diplomats in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, confirmed more Soviet troops were moving deeper into southern Afghanistan, but said they had no information on the scale of the battles in that area.

U.S. analysts in Washington say guerrilla resistance appears to be considerably weaker than portrayed in rebel reports and the number of Afghan army defections much smaller than reported. They also say the Afghan army, not the Soviets, seems to be doing most of the fighting. As many as 100,000 Russian troops are reported in Afghanistan.

Exiles who have just crossed the frontier into Pakistan describe the guerrilla fighting as a hit-and-run war of night attacks and swift retreats.

Much of the fighting is done by tribal levies, called lashkars, gathered for a single raid, then disbanded.

Winter weather is now making the campaign difficult for the guerrillas, who even before the intervention of large Soviet forces last week faced heavily armed Afghan government troops with tanks, air support and Soviet advisers.

The reports come from a Pakistani outpost just 16 km from Afghanistan's Paktia province, where the insurgency against a series of Soviet-backed governments has been strongest.

But exiles who have crossed the border in the past few days said they knew nothing about large scale pitched battles of the sort which have been reported by rebel political spokesmen.

The Soviet news agency Tass on Wednesday quoted the Afghan defense minister, Mohammad Rafiq, as saying in an interview that the armed forces "unanimously back the new leadership."

Diplomats here said Tuesday the new Afghan government was continuing the execution of political prisoners, although on a smaller scale than under the previous regime.

The sales contracts are being awarded to highest bidders, both American and foreign, but the oil cannot be exported without government permission, the paper noted.

The U.S. firm Phillips Petroleum offered the highest single bid — \$41.12 a barrel — for 10,000 barrels a day of the Elk Hills production.

The California-based Oasis Petrol Energy Co., which the *Post* said "has ties to and may be controlled by the Khashoggi," won a contract for 21,000 barrels a day at \$35.23 a barrel.

C. Itoh Ltd. of Japan, a large global trading firm that has been a major buyer of Iranian oil, was the high bidder for almost 11,000 barrels a day at \$34.82 a barrel, the paper said.

While it is believed highly unlikely that the winning firms could ever secure U.S. government permission to export the Elk Hills oil, the *Post* said the companies could achieve the same effect by swapping the crude "for a similar quantity elsewhere that otherwise would have come to the United States."

The newspaper said U.S. oil industry officials were critical of the government's "anomalous position on the pricing issue" in the wake of the Elk Hills sale.

It quoted one oilman as saying: "It's interesting that the U.S. government has the highest official selling prices for crude in the world."

While the Department of Energy was considering the Elk Hills bids, the State Department was publicly blasting Mexico for hiking its crude oil price from 24.60 to \$32 a barrel.

The bids for the Elk Hills oil have not yet

Muslims meet Jan. 26

RIYADH, Jan. 9 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia will attend an emergency meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Jan. 26 in Islamabad, the government announced Wednesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri said the Kingdom received a note from the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Wednesday conveying the Bangladesh government's request for the meeting.

The session will discuss developments in Afghanistan in the wake of the Soviet invasion. Sheikh Abdul Rahman said the Pakistani government has offered to host the meeting in Islamabad.

Meanwhile, *Arab News* has learned that OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti is leaving Thursday for talks with King Hassan of Morocco. Chatti said his trip is part of the high level consultations taking place to prepare for the Islamic conference. Morocco is the present OIC chairman.

He said the conference in Islamabad will be the beginning of an Islamic drive to counter the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The conference will discuss the invasion's effect on the area, on the world in general and Islamic states in particular.

Chatti says the fate of Afghanistan depends on its inhabitants. He said sometimes foreign invaders do find sympathizers, but "it is important for these countries not to permit any foreign intervention in their affairs," he said.

The OIC official said only when Islamic solidarity becomes a reality will the Muslim world be a factor to be reckoned with. The forthcoming conference is expected to play a major role in achieving this goal.

The conference will show if an Islamic solidarity exists that can be used to prevent alien interventions and deter any plans by another country to interfere in internal affairs, he said.

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia Wednesday called on Islamic countries to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer to protest Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

Prince Fahd, president of the youth welfare Wednesday sent cables to ministers of youth and sports, and heads of Olympic committees in Arab and Islamic countries requesting solidarity with the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee's decision to boycott the next session.

In another development Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal arrived in Damascus Wednesday with a message from King Khaled to President Hafez Assad of Syria.

The reports come from a Pakistani outpost just 16 km from Afghanistan's Paktia province, where the insurgency against a series of Soviet-backed governments has been strongest.

But exiles who have crossed the border in the past few days said they knew nothing about large scale pitched battles of the sort which have been reported by rebel political spokesmen.

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63 renegades executed

RIYADH, Jan. 9 (SPA) — The government Wednesday executed 63 members of the misled band of armed renegades who assaulted the Holy Haram in Mecca Nov. 20.

The executions were carried out in several cities and towns of the Kingdom.

In a statement, the Ministry of the Interior explained King Khalid's order to Prince Naif, the interior minister. It said: "We have acquainted ourselves with your report on the confessions of the criminals who attacked the Holy Haram on Muharram 1, 1400 H (Nov. 20, 1979) with arms and ammunition, closed its doors upon the Muslims who came for the dawn prayer, subjected them to terror, killed innocent people and compelled those present inside the Haram to declare their allegiance to one of their group claiming he was the Mecca. Those who did not do so were threatened with weapons, as is recorded in one of the speeches delivered by one of the leaders of the sedition on the morning of their assault."

"The ulama issued a religious ruling (fatwa) to fight against them, with an inference to God's command, which says, 'Do not fight them near the Holy Mosque until they fight you there, and if they fight you, you must kill them.' They also quoted the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) as saying: 'He who comes to you to disunite you and to sow dissension amongst you, you must beat him.'

"Further, the Board of Senior Religious Scholars, in their 15th session, issued a statement denouncing this grave crime and sinful and treacherous aggression. They held the opinion that, by their sinful actions inside the Holy Haram, this straying band had subjected themselves to God's saying that: 'He who tries to spread atheism in (the Holy Mosque) by force, We shall give him painful punishment', and further that 'They will commit an outrage who stop God's name being remembered in His mosques and try to destroy them. They shall only leave them out of fear. They shall be disgraced in the world and shall be awarded severe punishment hereinafter.'

"The Board had described the leaflets of this clique as 'the seeds of dissension, error, chaos, disturbances and of staging games against the interests of the people and the country. They had warned the Muslims against the false and dubious nature of those leaflets.'

"The Board's statement necessitates upon us to punish them to ward off the evil and to please our Creator. Furthermore, we have received farwas (verbal as well as written) from a number of senior religious scholars (ulema), quoting God's commands that 'Those who fight God and His Messenger and attempt to corrupt on earth must be either killed or crucified or their hands and feet be cut in cross direction or they be exterminated from the land. They earn disgrace in this world and await heavy punishment hereinafter.'

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١٠ جانفي ١٤١٩

Tells Riyadh students

Renegades were known to authorities, Naif says

RIYADH, Jan. 9 (SPA) — Some of the attackers of the Great Mosque in Mecca were known beforehand to the police, but no such extreme action was suspected, Interior Minister Prince Naif says.

He told a symposium of staff and students at Riyadh University Tuesday night that some of the culprits had been arrested, but "the problem was that some of them used to hide behind a facade of religion. Behaving in the name of religious guidance, they deceived a lot of people."

Later they began to distribute leaflets but the authorities did not realize that they intended insurrection or aggression. Their confessions during interrogation showed that it was only towards the end of the year that they decided to attack the Holy Mosque. "We shall let the public know the details in due course," he said.

After the events security at the mosque was tightened, but he had received complaints from people who objected to personal searches. The authorities had to abandon the practice because he was convinced that nobody should carry any arms inside the mosque.

Prince Naif said the attackers had no proper organization or training. Only a handful got together and decided to storm the mosque. He said that the so called Mahdi who was referred to as Muhammad Abdullah Al-Qasabi was actually of Egyptian origin and had migrated to Asir in the south during the Turkish invasion of the country. He had no relation to the Quraish tribe of the Prophet Muhammad.

The gang carried rifles and machine guns of Czech manufacture, which have been available in the country since the Yemen war of 1963. Some were smuggled in from Yemen and some from Lebanon, he said. Others carried pistols and shotguns. The total number of attackers did not exceed 200.

New rules will be drawn up and submitted to the Council of Ministers about carrying arms. "Some citizens are used to carrying arms. They consider it part of their manhood, and we should not deprive them of that," he said.

Affirming that the government will strike hard at those who disturb the peace, whoever they may be, he said investigations have shown that the attackers were not trained in any particular place and that the injuries they inflicted on the security forces resulted from the fact they were well entrenched while the troops were exposed.

Prince Naif emphasized the joint responsibility of the public and the ministry in the preservation of peace and security. The security forces were created to ensure the safety of the people.

Prince Naif

Speaking before the symposium, the minister of Higher Education, Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah Al Al Sheik, thanked Prince Naif for accepting the invitation to take part and commended his record as minister of the interior.

Answering questions, Prince Naif said he disagreed with showing violent films and some police stories, because the aim was to make money and profit rather than to benefit society.

"These films are based on sensationalism and are quite unhelpful, because they usually help those who want to commit crime. We have written to the Information Ministry about these series. They are doing their best there but if there is anything objectionable it must be contrary to our understanding."

He called on Information Ministry agencies to broadcast useful entertainment programs which do not run contrary to social and ethical principles.

Replying to a question on the Communist tide sweeping some African and Asian countries, Prince Naif said Saudi Arabia was an Islamic country proud of its religion and that Islam and Communism were diametrically opposed. He condemned communism as a destructive creed which will do harm anywhere it can infiltrate. He called for a strong stand against Communism to prevent its spread by holding on to Islam and Arab ideals without giving way to either Western or Eastern influences.

He said we should be prepared. The dangers have become close to us and are

threatening brotherly nations in Africa and Asia. Communism is using force against the Islamic nation of Afghanistan.

He found no justification for the Soviet Union's intervention "in such a concentrated manner" in the country for the sake of dominating its people. He expressed his regret that Soviet rule in Afghanistan has become a fait accompli, and called on all Muslims to stand by their Afghan brothers with all the power at their disposal, and not only by denouncing the Soviet onslaught.

He made it clear that we should combat any ideologies that were opposed to Islam "and we should build our strength in every way and in all walks of life, in industry and agriculture, fight backwardness in all its forms and depend on God and our intrinsic potential to face up to any risk, primarily that of Communism."

He said the ministry was constantly developing its apparatus to fight crime in a manner compatible with Islam, and that the security forces were adopting systems and procedures which allow no loopholes. He made it clear that no defendant is taken to task until the judge is completely convinced of his offense, and until he has confessed voluntarily, without coercion.

He was sorry to hear of traffic offenses committed by visitors from advanced countries in Saudi Arabia. He was pleased to have seen an elderly lady in France berating a driver for crossing the line at a traffic light. That showed a lot of social consciousness.

Asked about car thefts, Prince Naif said the country was vast and already had 21,000 kilometers of roads, making it unique among many countries, including the developed ones. Nevertheless, the ministry was very concerned and was about to double the number of mobile patrols and was in the final stages of awarding contracts to specialist companies for developing mobile traffic supervision either this year or early next. In the first phase 9,000 kilometers of roads will be covered with a traffic post every 50 or 60 kilometers. The posts will be fully equipped, even with accommodation for the staff. In the second and third phases the project will cover more than 23,000 kilometers.

He said a law allowing conscription will be published soon. It will exclude nobody, as Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has said. "It is an important system and has to be studied carefully so that it may come out as a well integrated operation." He called on young men to join the military, either in the army, the National Guard or the security forces, without having to wait for the compulsory service system.

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'End revolt or be punished'

Kurds given 'final ultimatum'

TEHRAN, Jan. 9 (AP) — Kurdish insurgents will be given a "final ultimatum" to end their revolt or be punished, the government said Tuesday after rebels ambushed a government convoy and seized the weapons of 120 policemen.

Tehran radio said one policeman was fatally injured in a brief clash at the roadblock-ambush outside Mahabad, about 350 miles northwest of Tehran. The official Pars news agency reported four other policemen were killed and three were injured when a tractor-trailer smashed into their truck stopped at the roadblock.

Hasbem Sabagbian, who has been negotiating with Kurdish leaders, conferred with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom and issued a warning to the rebels.

He said he would return to Kurdistan next week to reopen negotiations, but "this will be the last time we have talks and this is our final ultimatum to the political groups and religious personalities." He did not elaborate on what the government might do but quoted Khomeini as saying, "I don't want even one

innocent person to be killed."

In Mahabad, Kurdish leaders appealed to the rebels who disarmed the police to return the weapons and do nothing that would violate the fragile ceasefire arranged last October after weeks of bloody fighting.

Kurdistan, in northwestern Iran, is only one of several areas where ethnic and religious minorities have been agitating for more self-rule.

Parl quoted the west Azerbaijan governor, Jamsid Haqqani, as saying the four truck convoy of national police "had to withdraw from Mahabad when it was faced by a group of protesting students and people opposing their presence in the city." The agency said the convoy then was stopped by armed rebels several miles outside Mahabad.

Kurdish Democratic Party Chief Abdurrahman Qassefou, best-known among the Kurdish political leaders, appeared ready for compromise in an interview published in the daily Tehran newspaper *Kavir* when he urged the Kurdish people "not to be deceived by extreme left-wing groups in the region."

Rival demonstrators clash

Heavy shooting grips Tabriz

TEHRAN, Jan. 9 (Agencies) — Heavy shooting broke out in the center of Tabriz Wednesday after one person was killed and several people were wounded in clashes between rival demonstrators, a spokesman at the governor-general's office in the northwestern city said.

He said trouble started when a group of supporters of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini were attacked by rival demonstrators wielding knives and clubs.

Revolutionary guards broke up the clashes and the attackers spread out through the city, the spokesman said.

The spokesman, contacted by telephone inside the governor-general's office, said: "At the moment we can hear the sound of very heavy shooting."

Tabriz, the capital of Turkish-speaking east Azerbaijan province, is the stronghold of Iran's second most influential leader, Ayatollah Karem Sharif-Madar.

The city has been the scene of clashes between its supporters and those of Khomeini.

State radio said rioters in Tabriz Wednesday set fire to banks and broke up windows.

Eye-witnesses said the streets were thick with tear gas fumes from grenades launched by revolutionary guards.

A doctor at Tabriz's 9th of Bahman hospital told Reuters by telephone he had treated one man for knife wounds after the clashes.

He said that about 1.30 p.m. (1000 GMT) he had seen three cars ablaze in the city center and two banks and a number of shops on fire. He said there were large crowds around the Tabriz University campus.

A local resident said the clashes started as two rival groups, one supporting Khomeini and the other the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party clashed near the university Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeini

sat on the roof of his modest home and waved to tens of thousands of supporters shouting anti-American slogans as they mourned the first martyrs of the Iranian revolution, who fell here.

It was a traditional day of mourning for the nation's Shiite majority, as well as the second anniversary of the revolutionaries' martyrdom at the hands of the deposed Shah's troops.

Some ceremonially whipped themselves with chains as they marched through the streets of the hilly city draped with black flags.

And hundreds of thousands of Khomeini supporters jammed the streets shouting: "Down with Carter, Khomeini is our leader, down with America," in Persian.

Similar demonstrations were reported throughout Iran Wednesday, the Shiite mourning day of Arba'in. Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in downtown Tehran and many gathered in front of the occupied American embassy.

Last Friday, clashes broke out in Qom between Khomeini's supporters and backers of Sharif-Madar.

On Wednesday, revolutionary guards blocked the narrow alley leading to Sharif-Madar's Qom residence, a few blocks away from Khomeini's.

Pro-Khomeini demonstrators marched in front of the guards shouting, "God's party, only Rubollah," expressing their devotion to Khomeini.

Many of the marchers carried poster-sized photographs of Khomeini.

Although many Azerbaijanis reportedly came by bus from their central city of Tabriz for the Arba'in demonstrations, American reporters saw no pictures of their favorite, Sharif-Madar.



LOYAL GUARD: A revolutionary guard loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini in position in Qom last week after riots between supporters of Ayatollah Sharif-Madar and followers of Khomeini fell here.

Three explosive devices found in Tel Aviv commercial center

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (AP) — Three bombs have been dismantled in two days in Tel Aviv's busy commercial center, police said Wednesday.

Early Wednesday, police were alerted to a

Eritrean rebels clash with Ethiopian troops

DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (R) — Eritrean guerrillas fighting for Independence from Ethiopia said Tuesday they had inflicted heavy casualties on the Ethiopian forces.

The Eritrean news agency quoted the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELE-RC) — as saying the guerrillas launched a major offensive Monday against Ethiopian forces in the Eila Taad area, 70 kilometers from the Red Sea coast.

DFLP leader in Cuba for talks with Castro

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (R) — The leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayef Hawatmeh, arrived in Havana Tuesday. A DFLP statement said Hawatmeh would meet President Fidel Castro and Cuban leaders for wide-ranging discussions during the visit which would last several days.

suspicious package abandoned on Herzl street in Tel Aviv's business district. A police demolition expert dismantled the explosive device.

On Tuesday, two bombs were discovered on trucks carrying full loads of cooking gas cylinders in the same district. Both bombs were dismantled 45 minutes before they were due to go off.

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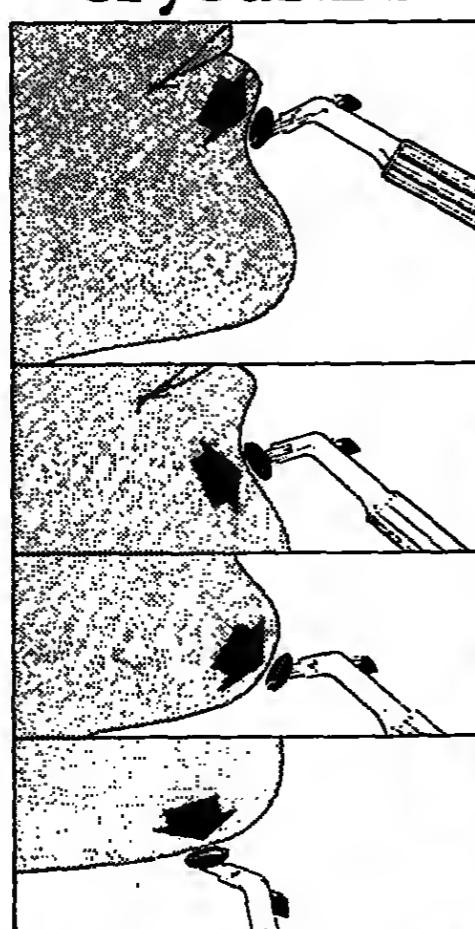
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Antar's doubts and fears

EDITOR'S NOTE: The stories of *Antar*, a sixth-century Arab hero and poet, and his bride *Abla* have been circulating for over four thousand years. Passed on by word of mouth, they were eventually recorded by a courtier of Haroun an Roshid and fill thirty-two volumes. This tale is taken from *Diana Richmonde's collection* which she translated and adapted from two French versions of 1878 and 1923 and an English version of 1829.

It may well seem strange, O my listeners, to tell a story of 'Antar's doubts and fears, yet must this be done, for although in his marriage to 'Abla he had reached the heights of bliss which some would have thought reserved for paradise, and although 'Abla's happiness was complete, yet there remained certain misgivings, certain apprehensions which beset them both.

It came about then that 'Antar found himself a prey to melancholy. Wherever he looked about him he could see naught but savagery and war. For his own tribe, he feared nothing more than fruitless conflict with King Numan; and for his own self, he doubted the integrity of his old enemies, Malec and Amr, Rabia and Amara. Though Malec would sometimes smile upon the lovers, none could be sure of his true feelings.

'Antar — fearing — knew that Rabia had told King Numan how the Abs had given shelter to Harith ibn Dhalim. 'Antar — doubting — came, an unwilling guest, to an open-air feast on the shores of Dhat al Ansad's pools at Malec's invitation.

It was night, and the stars blazed in the sky but were dimmed by the glinting light of cooking-fires, and both stars and sparks were reflected in the rippling waters. Food there was, and wine to spare, and maidens dancing, but 'Antar and Shiboob were ill at ease, and with reason. For as the feast ended, when all might be off their guard, horsemen were heard, and Rabia and Hadifa and many others swept down upon the revellers in a treacherous attempt to capture 'Antar.

In the fighting 'Antar and Shiboob saved themselves, but the rest fled, and Malec, wounded and defeated in this ignoble attempt to trap his own son-in-law, rode off in the darkness with Amr and the other men. So the old divisions in the tribe were reawakened, and 'Antar, for all his anger, wept at the lakeside, crying:

*How great is the perfidy of man.
How long-lasting is his hatred, and his jealousy.
How strong envy is: how powerful the longing for revenge.
Who can conquer perfidy and hatred, jealousy and envy; who can drain away The poisonous blister from the mind longing for revenge.
Drain away the poison, as a man sucks poison
From a viper's stabbing.*

came to the lines:
*Then did the swift archer raise his silver knife.
Yet, as he raised it, from the fawn's dark eyes,
Tears fell, upon the hand which gripped its throat.
And as a man bemused, the archer saw not
the smooth, delicate fawn,
But saw his own love, who, when he left her last,
Had wept for their mutual loss,
And, weeping, had let fall silver tears
Upon the hands which gently cupped her face.*

Then did the company weep in sympathy, deeply moved by the story of the archer who released the fawn because it was as beautiful as his loved one. And above all the voices rose that of Malec, who cried, 'Alas for my mean and ungrateful behaviour, that poem was the work of my noble son-in-law and is like to be my death-knell. If he were but here to listen to my repentance he would bear my vows of true friendship, but it is too late.' For Malec hoped that the shepherd was perhaps a messenger of 'Antar's in disguise, though his hopes were unfounded.

And 'Antar and Shiboob exchanged silent glances of astonishment at the recitation of 'Antar's own poem.

Now small trees grew in profusion in the Zerud valley, and as the night darkened 'Antar and Shiboob each collected a vast bundle of wood branches; and in the dawn they approached the prisoners disguised as village men who depend upon firewood, and they buried their loads upon the fire. The flames leapt up in the center of the encampment, causing much confusion as dogs barked and women called and men tried to prevent the sparks and the glowing embers from firing their precious tents; and during this confusion 'Antar and Shiboob cut the bonds of Malec and Amr, and they fled to the perimeter of the camp where horses were awaiting them. Then 'Antar fought against the whole tribe, allowing the others time to mount and fly. And be killed Ramih, and escaped safely with the rest. And be and Malec were reconciled, and Malec wept; for in truth he was an old man and in his old age he recognized his son-in-law's true worth, and he found humility and real comfort at last in his daughter's choice.

So when the day of the race came, all was set for trouble and confusion, and 'Antar addressed the crowd, crying to them: 'Let us support Qais in this contest between the two noble steeds, Dahis, who runs for my lord, and Hadifa's mare Ghabra. And listen, O Hadifa of the Fazara peoples, as I warn you not in any way to impede the horse against Numan's benefit.

So when the day of the race came, all was set for trouble and confusion, and 'Antar addressed the crowd, crying to them: 'Let us support Qais in this contest between the two noble steeds, Dahis, who runs for my lord, and Hadifa's mare Ghabra. And listen, O Hadifa of the Fazara peoples, as I warn you not in any way to impede the horse against Numan's benefit.

So the men from Hira and the men from the Yemen, coming to see vengeance wrought upon Malec by the Jibhan, encountered only the remnants of the tribe in flight, and they turned and rode home disappointed. But 'Antar rejoiced in his final acceptance by the peasant Malec. And be rode home to his beloved 'Abla.

Then there occurred a happening, O my listeners, which led to further troubles among the tribes. Those of you who remember the

story of the perfect colt, Dahis the Thruster, who was ordained by the gods to come to birth despite the efforts of his dam's master to abort the implanted seed of his existence, will also perhaps remember that a certain confusion arose about the story; for some said they heard it from 'Abla's lips when she was but a child, and others that Shiboob himself took part in the great race between Dahis and Hadifa's mare, Ghabra.

Now there was — or there was not — such a race; and this was the way of it. Qais had wished to buy the colt Dahis from his friend, leader of the Ryan, who owned it; yet was Kerim incensed, for, as an Arab of honor, he would have given Qais the colt had the desire been expressed. Trouble arose then between the Abs and the Ryan, and Qais obtained Dahis by force and looked upon his lovely colt as a man looks upon his first love, grooming him daily with his own hands. And Rabia and Hadifa envied Qais and plotted even his death in their agony of spite. And much ill-will and evil-doing accompanied the great race between Dahis and Ghabra, and bets were won and lost, and it even recurred — though I for one, O my listeners, will never believe it — that 'Antar, returning to the camp, hurried to see Dahis before even approaching 'Abla's tents.

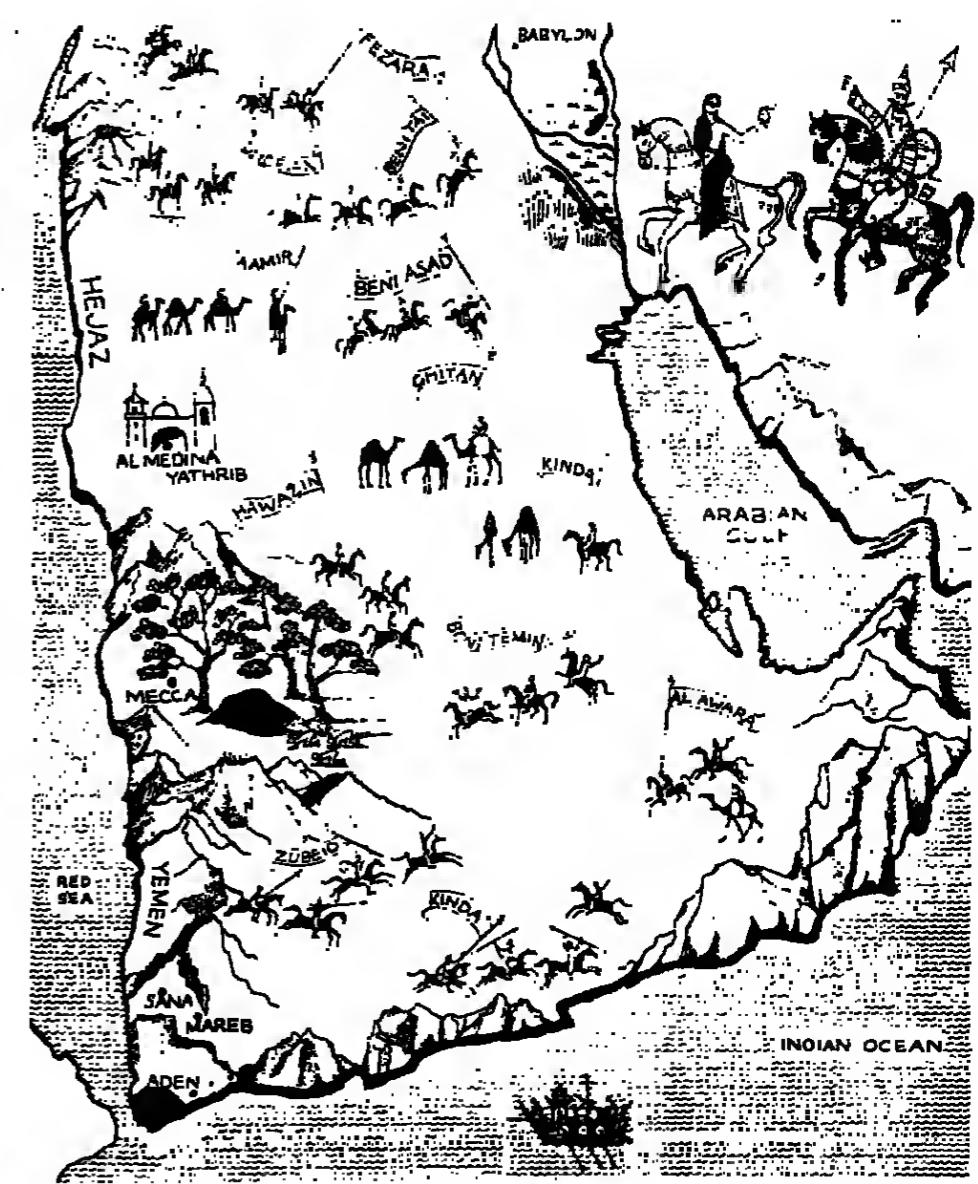
Passions then ran high between the Abs and Fazara and the Ryan; and moreover, 'Antar's fears of war between his people and Numan's were at this time increased. For Sinan came from Hira, demanding the return of Harith ibn Dhalim. (How this man's shadow darkened all it touched) Yet could Qais not agree to Harith's abandonment. And the two Fazara brothers, Hadifa and Haml, quarreled openly over the issue. Hadifa condemned Qais, but Haml admired his adherence to the accepted rule of Arab tradition.

Yet was Qais far from happy over the affair since Harith's murder of the infant Shirjibael had now been heard by all, and it would never be forgotten or condoned. And Sinan, too, added to the confusion by pretending to seek asylum with the Abs, whereas in reality he came to divide the tribes into factions for Numan's benefit.

So when the day of the race came, all was set for trouble and confusion, and 'Antar addressed the crowd, crying to them: 'Let us support Qais in this contest between the two noble steeds, Dahis, who runs for my lord, and Hadifa's mare Ghabra. And listen, O Hadifa of the Fazara peoples, as I warn you not in any way to impede the horse against Numan's benefit.

Shiboob, too, seeking to calm the emotions which ran so high, announced amid laughter that he would beat both horses running on foot, losing fifty camels should he be beaten, and taking a hundred camels should he win. And, indeed, in the race Shiboob kept ahead of both the famed contestants so the story goes — and still be found time to attack and kill Hadifa's servant, Damis, who sought to hinder the colt by a stone flung against his forehead. Thus — it is said — to every one's amazement Shiboob passed first between the two lances, then Ghabra came, unharmed, and only then Dahis with bruised forehead and streaming eyes. As for Damis the servant, he never came at all, for he was dead. And although Shiboob slaughtered twenty of the camels he won by his amazing victory and gave a great feast to the poor and the widows and the orphans among the many spectators, many dared not approach the feast, for they thought, 'Here surely is a sorcerer. And Qais was furious over Dahis's injuries, whereas Hadifa was angry over Ghabra's defeat, and over the murder of his servant Damis.

All might have calmed down had an element of mystification and merriment remained in the hearts of the spectators and the leaders of the tribes. A spark which could have been extinguished by good will and good chance blazed now into a fire not to be quenched. For Hadifa's son, Abi Firaqa, came with demands from Hadifa to Qais, and with messages full of anger and reprobation, over the wagers, the race itself and the participants. And Abi Firaqa approached Qais as his anger was abating, and Qais said: 'Nay, my son, your father is enraged, as I have been; yet there is little between us. Stay then overnight and present your messages in the cool of the morning. Maybe we can come to



some agreement. And Abi Firaqa stayed. Yet in the morning it was as though he had changed his mind and become all perversity,

for he bargained Qais with disrespect and discourtesy, and threatened force if his demands were not met. And indeed, O my listeners, history teaches us that this is a very dangerous attitude for any messenger to take up, and Abi Firaqa paid the penalty. For Qais's fury boiled within him and he struck the boy dead with his spear. Then he caused the body to be bound upon a borse, and be sent the borse with its tragic burden at a gallop to the Fazara camp. And all hope of further peace seemed lost, for this was a dreadful deed.

Seldom had such darkness fallen upon the two neighboring tribes, the Abs and the Fazara. And now foolish men encouraged bitterness and bared on each side, playing upon the rage and pride of Hadifa and upon the rage and pride of Qais. Yet the very borer of the act brought sense to those who had so recently allowed passions to mount too high over a mere race. Harith returned to his Murra people to avoid involvement. And Rabia headed north and west on a long-planned visit to the Beni Ghassan. And Rabia knew he could not fight his own people, though he had no compunction in waging war against 'Antar for what he was considered the good of the tribe. Qais, in cold appraisal of his own rash act, and in remorse, summoned his men about him; and Hadifa, weary and implacably angry, called council of his own.

And a solution was sought through combat between the two men, Qais on Dahis and Hadifa on Ghabra; and the two tribes gathered in silence to watch the contest. Yet was destruction not to fall upon them, for the elders of both tribes spoke and prayed together, and they read the omens and they could see baw of this nature might deprive them all of liberty and of life itself. And the religious men approached the leaders, and the leaders themselves conferred and sought a reasonable issue of the conflict while the two men fought upon horseback. So when darkness was falling propositions were presented to the two men, the lord Qais and the lord Hadifa, weary and battle-scarred as they were, by the elders who came to intervene. And they came bare headed and bare foot. And men say there never was such a scene as that of the reconciliation between the Abs and the Fazara. Hadifa's grief was greater than his anger, and he accepted the blood-money proffered for his son's murder.

And Qais's remorse at his impatience with youth was greater than his pride, and he offered recompense with the magnanimity worth of an Arab prince, and the two men embraced. And Haml said to his brother in private, 'Indeed, my dear brother, this tragic happening is the result in no small measure of your own dishonesty in the great race.'

So was peace restored amid much rejoicing and feasting, and Qais sent Hadifa over and above the amount of the blood money ordained by the elders, no less than two hundred camels and ten horses and twenty slaves. Thus it was that another of 'Antar's fears was put to rest, and the shadow of Harith ibn Dhalim lifted, for a time, from the community.

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FAR FROM ISOLATED ACT

It is too early to measure the effectiveness of the American and international reactions to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

But observers of Soviet affairs believe that nothing short of a military defeat or political debacle will make the Soviet Union withdraw. There have been enough signs to show that the major plank of the Brezhnev regime is Communist expansion, so that the move into Afghanistan is far from an isolated act.

If this is the case, the American decision to limit wheat shipments to the Soviet Union, although certainly harmful to Soviet interests, will neither cause an economic collapse there, nor even constitute sufficient pressure to secure an immediate abandonment of the adventure in Afghanistan. Other means of economic pressure will also be employed; but they are even less powerful.

As to the military aspect, it is difficult to see the invading force defeated on the battle field. At the same time, there can be no question of that force achieving a decisive victory against the Muslim rebels in the countryside at large and in the mountains. The probable result is a stalemate with the Soviets in the main town while the guerrillas are free to roam outside.

Yet beside the purely economic and military aspects, there is the political one, especially on the international level. The reaction from the countries of the Third World is of special importance here; and it has been one of strong condemnation. The Soviet Union finds itself, as never before, the object of strong fear and suspicion, from those countries which it has always regarded its natural "constituency."

None of these considerations, by itself, is sufficient to make a firm enough impression on the Kremlin leadership; but taken together, and over a period of time, they are likely to force a reconsideration. But against this there is the more pessimistic view, which posits an unwritten "Brezhnev Doctrine" according to which no country passing into the Soviet orbit is allowed to pass out of it. In addition, some observers see the Soviet Union as fighting a preventive battle in Afghanistan, aiming at preempting an Islamic revival in its own lands — a revival which has already started.

Iran rewrites its history

By Ian Mather

TEHRAN —

On the wall of the director's office at Persepolis, Iran's most famous monument, is a painting of Ali, the Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law.

"We used to have a portrait of the Shah but now we are rewriting the history of this place," says Dr. Houshang Rasuli, a devoted follower of Ayatollah Khomeini. Rasuli took over the running of Persepolis when the previous director left the country, officially on one year's leave of absence.

"These stones were raised by torturers and oppressors of the people, using forced labor," says Rasuli, a pipe-smoking 35-year-old with a drooping black moustache, looking out at the vast rectangular complex of ruined palaces that was once the ceremonial capital of ancient Persia.

"The kings who built these monuments, Darius, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, were dictators just like the deposed Shah who pretended he was descended in a continuous line from them."

Loudspeakers fixed to the columns broadcast Rasuli's didactic at regular intervals, interspersed with revolutionary music. The vast car park, which used to be filled with coach-loads of foreign tourists, is empty, and the occasional visitor has the privilege of having Persepolis almost to himself.

The few Iranians who do come here sometimes take the revolutionary message the wrong way, and try to damage or deface the stonework.

"We appeal to you not to destroy these monuments," says Rasuli over the broadcasting system. "They belong to the whole world, not just to Iran. Moreover, just as we have to be aware of what the Nazis did in order to avoid making the same mistakes, so we must be reminded of the oppressions of the past at this site."

Rasuli, a graduate of Tehran University and a specialist in ancient tombs, leads a team of 60 stonemasons and 45 guards at the site, which was built in 518 BC and sacked by Alexander the Great in 330 BC.

Major reconstruction work has been halted since the revolution, Italian archaeologists who were rebuilding the columns of the "Gate of All Lands" have left the country.

"Virtually all the money we now receive from the government is spent on salaries," says Rasuli. "However, we are continuing with some basic work, such as pumping preservatives into the stonework."

Directly across the road from Persepolis is a disintegrating reminder of what Islamic revolutionaries such as Rasuli consider to be the deposed Shah's extravagance. This is "Tent City," the blue and brown circular tents designed in the style of those of ancient Persia and a "big top" tent of 3,000 square meters, all constructed for the ceremonies marking 2,500 years of the Persian monarchy in 1971.

Water now drips through the plasticized canvas roof of the main tent, where 50 heads of state dined during the two days of ceremonies. The water is beginning to rot the thick blue and white Persian carpet that covers the entire area, and it splashes on to the snake-like dining tables and the pale blue velvet chairs, each embossed with the imperial insignia of two lions bearing scimitars.

Rat poison has been placed on pieces of paper in corners of the tent used by Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, which, like all the other tents, has been unused since the ceremony. Every day veiled women sweep the carpets, and dust the antique furniture. Nothing has been vandalized.

The bedroom walls in the private tent of the Shah are garishly decorated with bright blue parrot motifs. There is a similar vulgar extravagance about the bathroom, with its gold-plated taps and shower fixtures, and gold-plated, adjustable mirror, in which the monarch could admire himself while bathing.

The Shah had plans to turn "Tent City" into a casino. Since the revolution it has been guarded by looters by gendarmes. Caretaker Muhammad Jalali, an elderly man in a brown striped suit, carefully secures each tent by wrapping wire round the door handles, tightening it with pliers. He explains that the site is being maintained by a French company. "Soon it is going to be ruined completely," he says, "but I have no instructions to do other than keep the tents clean. The canvas is beginning to rot, but it requires specialized treatment, and we don't have the knowledge."

Ten minutes' walk away stands the Darius Hotel, which still employs 178 people, although there are now no guests at all. The hotel was built for the 1971 ceremony, and for around \$80 you can stay in the royal suite.

The water in the swimming pool is green with algae. But the hotel rooms are kept in immaculate condition, the lawns are mowed and watered, and the crockery and cutlery in the dining room are dusted every day. (OFNS)

saudi press review

Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings in

the early 1960s.

The paper thought, however, that Washington and Moscow had not yet reached a point of no return in dividing the world, although both are afraid of destruction and are set to produce more lethal weapons during the 1980s. As a result of this fear, any solution will remain far from easy reach, especially in the Middle East, said the paper.

Al Madina said that the Islamic world pinned its hope on the projected meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers or, the heads of Islamic states, which should highlight their responsibilities as the followers of one faith. It said that the Soviet attitude in Afghanistan has provided every justification for the Kingdom to avoid any interaction with the Soviet Union, since the Soviets base their policy on heresy and atheism and indulge in destruction and the creation of chaotic conditions.

Newspapers generally gave the view that Moscow would not give up its invasion of Afghanistan with the mere condemnations and economic, technological or athletic sanctions. They called upon the Islamic states to break their ties with the Soviet Union. In an editorial, *Al Riyad* said that reactions from the United States, Europe and a majority of the Third World countries provide clear evidence that Moscow has already transgressed the "red line" drawn during the

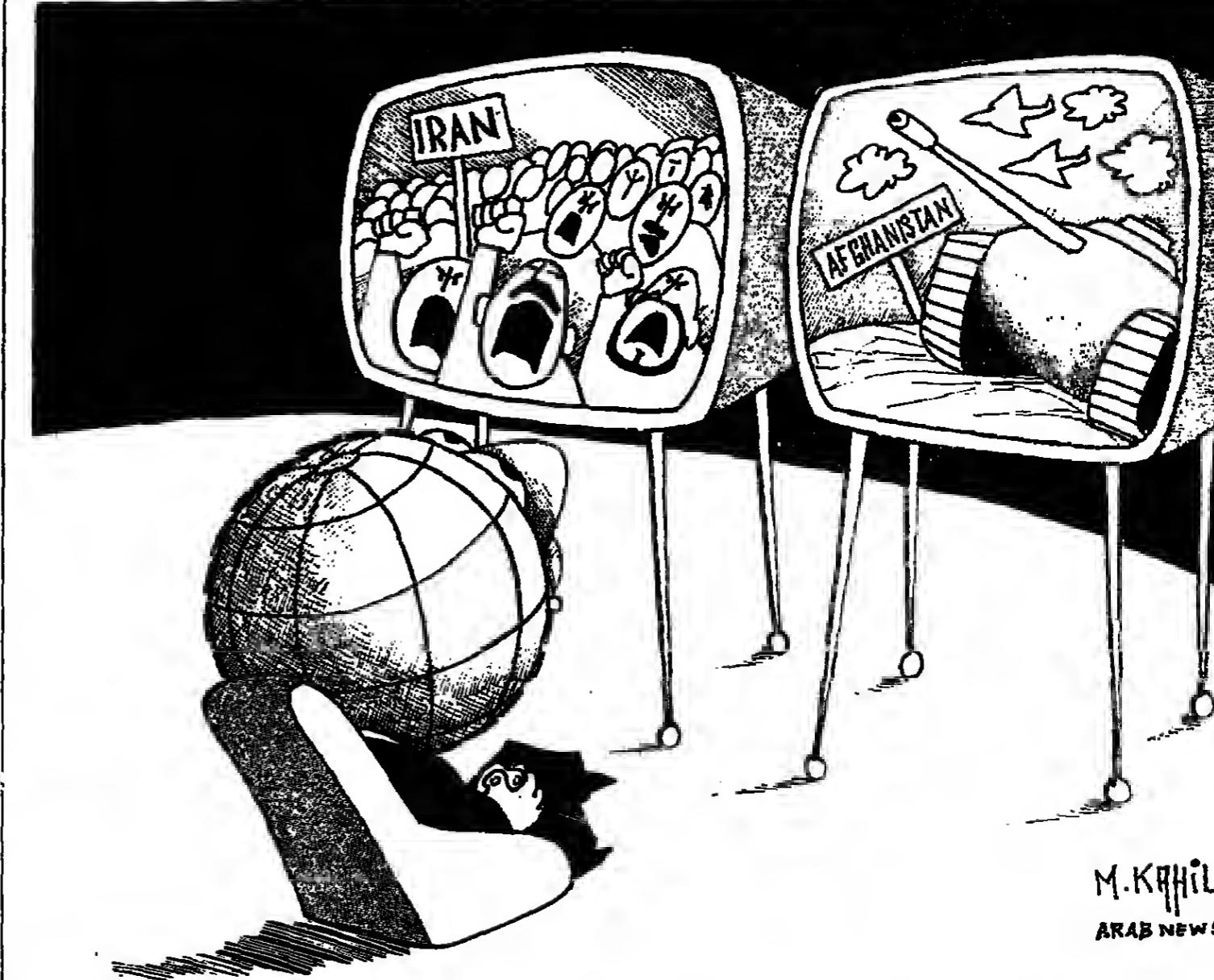
lethal stand of friends of the Arab world taken in Africa in 1967 against the Israeli invasion of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and said that the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference must at least make a firm decision to sever relations with the Soviet Union.

Ola doubted that freedom could be restored to Afghanistan through U.N. resolution, for the Soviet Union has exposed itself by invading Afghanistan and using its veto at the Security Council. It said that Afghanistan could be freed from the Soviet grip only if the world powers prevail upon the Russians to respect human values and to grant the right of self-determination to other states.

The paper called for a boycott of the Soviet Union and Communism at the international level and stressed the importance of Islamic solidarity which is an effective weapon to be used against all anti-Islamic conspiracies.

Dwelling on Israeli Premier

arab news



Superpower scramble feared in Mideast

By Bernd Debusmann

BEIRUT — The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has raised Arab fears of a superpower scramble for the Middle East at the expense of its people.

Less than a week after thousands of Russian troops backed by tanks and artillery poured into Afghanistan to support the newly-installed government there, the Americans said they were looking for military bases in the Middle East to counter the Soviet move.

"If the superpowers had their way," said an Arab diplomat here, "their soldiers would be all over the place, and never mind our sovereignty."

American statements on the possibility of U.S. military bases in the Middle East came against the background of a chorus of Arab condemnation of the Soviet action in Afghanistan, seen by many Arab countries as an assault on Islam.

But seasoned diplomats here dismissed as Western wishful thinking speculation that the Soviet Union's first direct military intervention outside Europe since World War II would open doors previously closed to the Americans.

"If the Americans think it is enough to press the anti-Soviet, anti-atheist panic button to get what they want, they are in for a surprise. These times have changed," said a Third World envoy here.

An increasing number of Arab leaders view the

U.S. with as much distrust as they view the Soviet Union — and many staunch Muslims are convinced that Western ways threaten Islam as much as does Soviet atheism.

Skeptical views of the two superpowers were summed up by Iraq, the world's third-largest oil exporter, which is a major client for Soviet arms but has steadily expanded trade with the United States and Western Europe.

"Dominating smaller nations has been the law of superpowers at all times," the newspaper of the ruling Baath Party said in an editorial which concluded, in effect, that the Soviet Union was just as bad as the United States.

Kuwait, the only country on the oil-rich Gulf where the Kremlin has an embassy, issued an official statement expressing fears that the Soviet move into Afghanistan would give "other big powers" cause for intervention elsewhere in the Middle East.

The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* was more direct. It charged that the United States wanted to use the Arabs as a weapon with which to fight the Russians and win the war in Afghanistan.

The only Arab country which openly offered military bases to the Americans was Egypt, an outcast in the Arab world because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Nevertheless, Defense Department spokesman

Peril and promise in Middle East

By Robert Stephens

The new federal state of the United Arab Emirates has held together successfully.

Peace in the Gulf was reinforced by the agreement between Iraq and Iran which settled their dispute over the Shatt al Arab waterway and brought an end to the Kurdish war — at least for a time.

But it was President Anwar Sadat's peace-making journey to Jerusalem which brought the most controversial step toward Middle East peace. It led, via Camp David and President Jimmy Carter's mediation, to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The first months of the 1980s are due to see Israel's withdrawal from two-thirds of Sinai and the "normalization" of relations between the former area in the world as a whole.

The war and the oil crisis brought the United States more actively into the role of peace-maker in the Middle East. The Soviet Union had been driven out of Egypt by Sadat, although Soviet weapons had enabled the Egyptian president to score his initial victory over the Israelis on the Suez Canal.

Both America and Russia needed — and still need — peace between Israel and the Arabs to avoid being drawn into war. America also needed peace because, without a settlement which included the Palestinians, the future of the various regimes in the Arab region would remain precarious.

The inflammable nature of the whole Middle East is one reason why President Carter has stepped so carefully in the crisis of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. When that particular crisis is over, the 1980s will remain a decade of danger — and of promise — in the Middle East. (OFNS)

Al Madina described it as a "new stage" in the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations on the one hand and imposing a defeatist solution on the other. It called upon the Arab governments and peoples to remain alert to this new phase of ties and the imposition of so-called administrative autonomy on the Palestinian people.

Al Blad devoted its editorial to highlighting the importance of agriculture in the development of societies. Writing on the occasion of the current Arab Agriculture Ministers' conference, it said that the Kingdom has been able to transform most of its territories into fertile agricultural lands. It described agriculture as the most important element in the process of development which guarantees welfare and prosperity for all. The paper stressed the need for being self-sufficient, so that the Arab and Islamic world can face all external challenges.

"It's too late for lunch, but it's my fault that I bought you a video." — AL RYADAH



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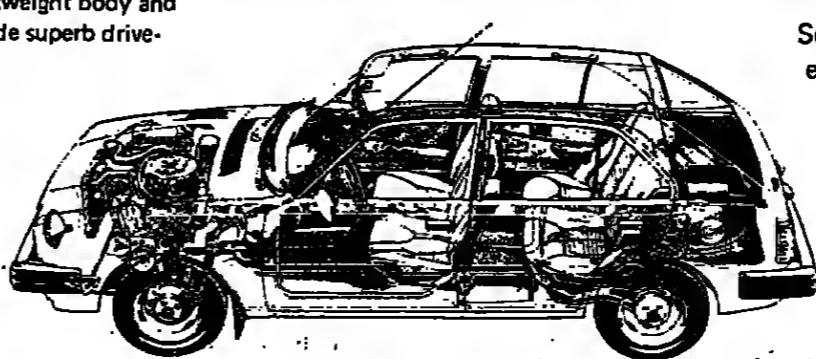
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The 2nd Generation
CIVIC

To make Gulf secure

U.S. to expand Indian Ocean base

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's new defense budget is expected to provide for building up the U.S. naval base on tiny Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, if the British government approves.

The new U.S. move comes about five years after Senate Democrats unsuccessfully fought construction of an airstrip, fuel storage tanks and other facilities on the island, which provided the U.S. navy its only base in the vast Indian Ocean region. That Senate battle was led by Vice President Walter Mondale, then a senator from Minnesota, Senator Edward Kennedy and other Democ-

ratic leaders.

Opponents of the Diego Garcia project in 1974 and 1975 claimed it would trigger a U.S.-Soviet arms race in the Indian Ocean and doom hopes for a "zone of peace."

Construction of about \$64 million in facilities, including a 3,600-meter airstrip and a huge pier, is nearing completion, and the growing insecurity of the American position in the Gulf region has focused new attention on Diego Garcia as a U.S. fleet base.

Military command spokesman Thomas Lambert declined comment on reports of new plans to expand facilities on Diego Garcia, but he noted that any such program would require British approval.

U.S. military sources have reported that a new five-year construction program which would cost about \$170 million over a four-year period has been proposed by the navy and won support from senior defense officials.

The ouster of the Shah of Iran, the loss of that country as a U.S. ally and oil supplier and other turbulence in the region has caused Carter to turn away from his original hopes to demilitarize the Indian Ocean. Defense officials said negotiations toward that end are discussed.

Over the past 13 months, the U.S. navy has maintained an almost constant presence in the Indian Ocean and now has two powerful aircraft carrier battle groups cruising in the Arabian Sea within striking range of the Gulf.

Recently, the United States has explored with several friendly countries — Oman, Somalia and Kenya — the possibility that U.S. navy and air units might use their ports.

The U.S. navy refused to say exactly where they were going. U.S. task forces are operating in the Indian Ocean near Iran.

A spokesman said the guided missile cruiser *Gridley* and the frigates *Cook*, *Reasoner*, *Barbey* and *O'Callahan* would leave Friday.

Each was fully manned and equipped as was the *Long Beach*, which departed Monday.

Communists approve

Peking's capitalists thrive

PEKING, Jan. 9 (AP) — Strange and exotic fish in the spartan communist lake, thousands of former capitalists contribute their skills to the modernization of China, the country they refused to abandon 30 years ago.

Of the 10,000 capitalists in Shanghai alone, one stands out — the former millionaire industrialist, Rong Yiren.

Once the head of a textile and flour milling empire which employed 80,000 Chinese, he has given the last three decades to the service of a social system whose avowed aim was the extermination of capitalism.

A former vice mayor of Shanghai and vice minister of the textile industry, he now heads a government corporation which seeks to lure foreign capital and expertise into joint ventures in China.

He commands a mere 50 people now — most of them from Shanghai — but the mission he has begun is regarded by the Communist leadership as critical to the success of a 10-year program to make China a modern industrial power.

An elegant, well-tailored man with wavy gray hair, he surveys his different world through tinted glasses. Like many other former capitalists, he lives a life of comparative luxury.

He rides to his modest set of offices in central Peking in a long, black chauffeured "red flag" limousine and when his day is done returns to a comfortable house staffed with a half dozen servants.

His hobbies — growing roses and collecting expensive art — befit a man said to have at least \$6 million in the bank. His salary for a job of ministerial rank is the equivalent of \$166 a month.

He and his fellow ex-capitalists won official classification last year as workers. In a society where the worker is king, at least theoretically, this means that they no longer can be the convenient scapegoat of the political purges which have made their lives miserable in the past.

Like many of his wealthy friends, Rong suffered indignity and violence during the 1966-69 cultural revolution. He was beaten, his house was pillaged and his art collection was destroyed.

He was forced to work as a janitor, then submitted to a year's brainwashing.

Rong emerged still jaunty and optimistic. When the new regime which succeeded the Maoists started looking for someone to head the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, this one-time captain of industry was the logical choice.

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cells first represented by endorphins, substances almost exactly like morphine that are produced in the brain.

About 20 of these brain peptides have been identified and there are probably many more, Thompson said. In most cases, their precise functions can only be guessed.

Endorphins act on the brain's pain and reward center, blocking pain and perhaps providing pleasure. Thompson said they may also be involved somehow in perhaps the biggest mystery of the brain: learning and memory.

"Events that are associated with either unusual pleasure or pain are stamped in the memory better," he said. "It may well be that endorphins...create a situation in the brain where memory is established more rapidly and better."

Thompson commented in an interview at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting, which ended Tuesday.

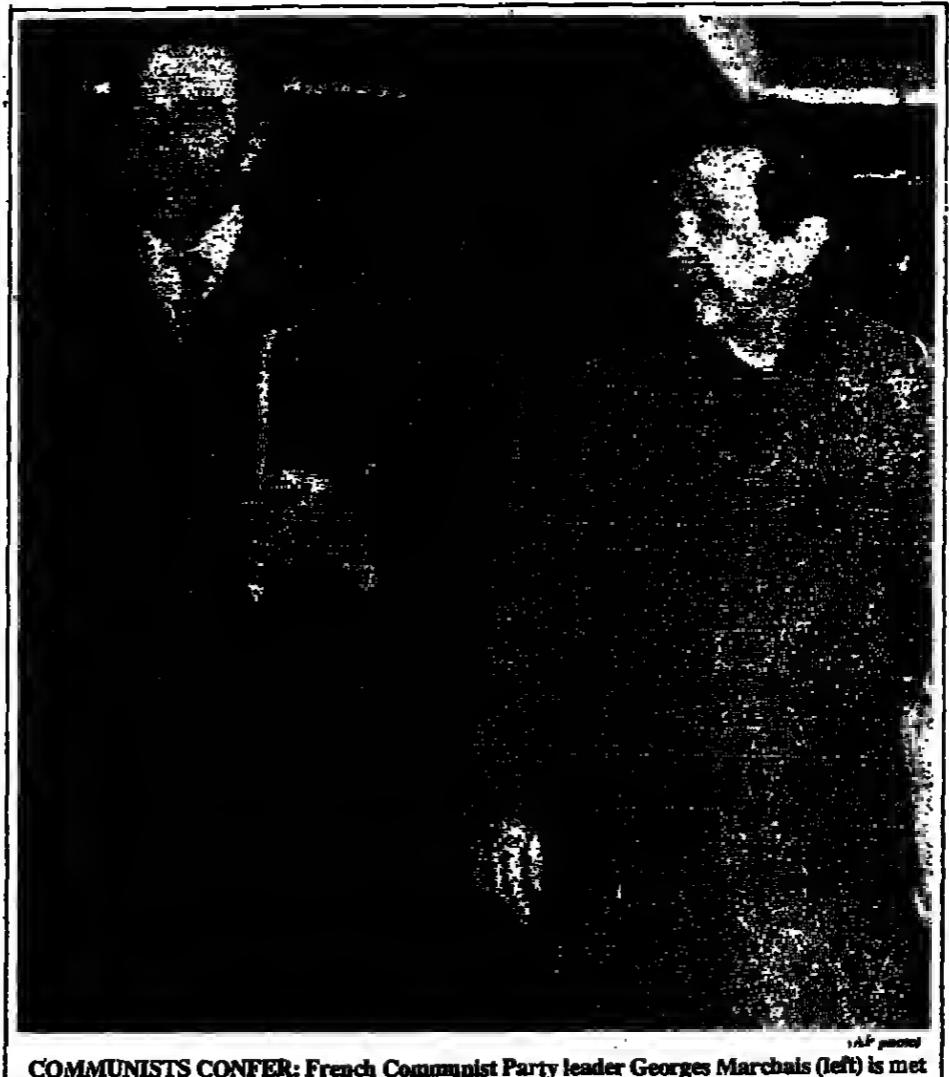
Thompson said mounting evidence also suggests that a part of the brain called the hippocampus has a major role in memory.

Thompson said he has shown that an animal's ability to learn increases with the level of activity in the hippocampus, raising the possibility of smart pills...that could make you remember better. We haven't even begun to approach anything like this, but I think there's no question it's going to happen."

Another area with exciting promise is the mapping of "the wiring diagram — learning how the brain is hooked together" to produce such things as language and thought, he said.

If the brain's wiring were fully understood, he said, it could be copied to "build a computer that would be far different from anything we've got today — a computer that's very much like the human brain, only a hell of a lot smarter."

Thompson said the process of aging "involves changes in the brain. Many of these changes may just be the gradual depletion of certain transmitter systems which could be bolstered by giving a substance externally," if the process were better understood.



COMMUNISTS CONFER: French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais (left) is met by his Italian counterpart Enrico Berlinguer at Rome airport. The two met recently on international issues, including the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Ignored by 16 ships

French save 103 boat people

MANILA, Jan. 9 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown met Wednesday with Communist China's top leader, Hua Guofeng, who told him the Soviet Union was very unhappy with Brown's trip to discuss increased security cooperation with China.

Brown met Hua after visiting one of China's oldest defense facilities — the Great Wall — and watching a Chinese tank division defeat an imaginary enemy.

After these brief opening remarks, Hua and Brown went into a closed-door meeting in the Great Hall of the People for the windup of a series of discussions with Chinese leaders on increased coordination in defense matters between China and the United States, responses to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, Indochina and U.S. technology transfers to China.

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*In limited overs game***West Indies beat Western Australia**

PERTH, Jan. 9 (AP) — The West Indies armed up for their Benson and Hedges World Series Cup cricket match against England in Melbourne Saturday with a victory over Western Australia in a limited overs game Tuesday.

Set 224 runs for victory the West Indies achieved their target with five balls to spare and four wickets in hand.

The West Indies won even though they elided an attack well below full strength and even though star batsman Viv Richards was out for a duck.

Heroes of the West Indies win were opening batsmen Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes and left-hander Alvin Kallicharran.

Derek Parry scored the winning runs for the West Indies with a cover drive which brought two match-winning runs off the owing of medium pacer Graeme Porter for two.

Tension ran high in the final five overs,

when Deryck Murray fought hard for runs against Parry and Terry Alderman.

But the batsmen decided against attempting to hit boundaries and kept the score moving with a succession of singles.

Ian Chappell will meanwhile have to pass a medical examination before he can play in the limited over day-night match against England Monday.

Chappell has a strained back but has been included in the 12 man side named by the Australian selectors, subject to passing the fitness test.

Also on the Australian team are Greg Chappell, Captain, Kim Hughes, Allan Border, Geoff Dymock, Dennis Lillee, Rod Marsh, Rick McCosker, Len Pascoe, Jeff Thomson, Dav Whatmore and Julien Wiener.

But Australia will need their share of miracles to get a berth in the Benson and Hedges World Cup finals in Melbourne and Sydney later in the month.

"We can win the test series against England 3-0 and draw the series against the West Indians one all," said Greg Chappell after the second test against England was won by Australia earlier this week.

"But I'll have to do a Houdini to get us into the one day finals."

England lead in the Cup series with eight points from five games and Australia and the West Indies are candidates for the number two spot, with the Windies slightly favored.

The West Indies are on four points but have played five games to Australia's six.

For Australia to win place in the finals England would have to beat the West Indians twice.

But England are likely to go into the one day match with the West Indies in Melbourne on Saturday without Ian Botham, who is nursing a damaged foot.

Perth scores:

Western Australia	innings	223	for eight
wickets	after 50 overs.		
G Simpcock	c Gomes b Parry	25	
G Wood	c Greenidge b Parry	43	
R Ranger	b King	47	
R Stewart	Deryck Murray b Roberts	36	
K McKenzie	c Greenidge b King	22	
M O'Neill	b Marshall	28	
A Mann	run out	2	
M Valone	run out	10	
E Wright	not out	0	
G Porter	not out	0	
Extras (2b-7b-1w)		10	

Fall:	1-68, 2-73, 3-149, 4-166, 5-191, 6-194, 7-216, 8-222.
Bowling:	Roberts 10-2-28-1, Marshall 10-0-43-1, King 10-1-28-2, Gomes 6-0-22-0, Parry 9-0-43-2, Kallicharran 5-0-22-0.
Batting time:	200 mins.

West Indies	innings	224	for six wickets
wickets	after 50 overs.		
G Greenidge	c Alderman b Mann	51	
D Haynes	c Alderman b Porter	60	
V Richards	run out	0	
A Kallis	c Mann c Porter	77	
K McKen	c Serjeant b Porter	0	
Kings	b Parry	0	
Deryck Murray	not out	14	
D Parry	not out	10	
Extras (1b-2b-1w)		4	

Fall:	1-79, 2-79, 3-169, 4-173, 5-190, 6-205.
Bowling:	Alderman 10-1-35-0, Malone 10-1-39-0, O'Neill 22, 3-0, Mann 10-0-4-1, Parry 9-1-9-49-4.
Batting time:	198 mins.
Overs:	49.1.

West Indies won by four wickets.

Yallop has waited for his decoration for undertaking the Indian tour and Australian leadership against England in troubled times last season.

He can come in as opener, put authority in the middle order and keep. But more importantly, he can play spin bowling and has three Test centuries under his belt.

Malone matured considerably in his two WSC seasons, but there have been indications of discontent with his current form for Western Australia, some critics believing he has only to hold in the state lineup.

*In Evangelista fight***Spinks tries to win back crown**

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Jan. 9 (AP) — Former heavyweight boxing champion Leon Spinks says he will "shoot my best shot" at Alfredo Evangelista this weekend in an effort to win back his crown.

Spinks met Evangelista for the first time Tuesday in preparation for their 10-round fight here Saturday.

It is the start of a comeback for Spinks, 26, who scored a stunning victory when he defeated Muhammad Ali for the heavyweight crown in February 1978, only to lose it back to Ali seven months later.

As promoter Don King put it, boxing fans want to see if Spinks "can regroup, recommit, deploy his forces and attack again" among the ranks of the top heavyweights.

Spinks, a former U.S. Marine, rose from a ghetto in St. Louis, Missouri to win an Olympic gold medal in 1976. He is 7-2-1 as a pro with five knockouts.

In his last outing, Spinks was knocked out in the first round by South African Gerrie Coetzee seven months ago in Monte Carlo. The Coetzee fight was the first after Ali took away his title in a 15-round decision in New Orleans on Sept. 15, 1978.

Despite the layoff, the former champ insisted he was in fine shape at 205 pounds (92.2 kilos) and ready to take on Evangelista.

The husky Evangelista, 25, is from Madrid. His 32-4-2 record, which includes 32 knockouts as a pro, includes title shots against Ali and current World Boxing Council champion Larry Holmes.

"I will beat Spinks and go all the way to the top," Evangelista told reporters at a news conference Tuesday.

Evangelista, the European heavyweight champ, fought his last fight on Dec. 11 and won a decision over Tony Moore.

Glasgow, world lightweight champion Jim

War of Scotland Tuesday agreed to defend his WBC title against Irishman Charlie Nash on March 14.

Watt, 31, will make a voluntary defense against European champion Nash, ranked No. 4, challenger by the World Boxing Council.

The winner of the title fight will meet the winner of the WBC eliminator between Vilmar Fernandez of the Dominican Republic and American Howard Davis.

Challenger Nash did not turn professional until he was 24, but has succeeded Watt as British and European champion.

Nash, a left-hander lacking a knockout punch, will receive the biggest purse of his career, 16,500 pounds, for the fight at Glasgow's Kelvin Hall. Watt will be making his second defense since winning the vacant title from Alfredo Pintado of Colombia.

If Watt beats Nash, he will be hoping for a money-spinning clash with 1976 Olympic champion Davis.

In New York, the International Amateur Boxing Association Tuesday lifted its suspension on Cuba for failing to compete in the inaugural World Cup boxing tournament here in October.

Association president Col. Donald Hull, in announcing the decision of the IABA Executive Committee, said: "We're pleased to have them back in the family of championship boxing. They should have their chance to compete in the Olympic Games."

The Cuban Boxing Federation cancelled its entry in the World Cup, because it objected to the inclusion of the Cuban boxers on a team representing a geographical region rather than as a separate unit. The United States and the Soviet Union competed as separate teams.

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Additional moves against Soviets considered

Americans to share sanctions costs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter said Tuesday that the sanctions he ordered against the Soviet Union in retaliation for its coup in Afghanistan "will be a costly proposition" but one shared by all Americans.

He said the government would spend \$2 billion in the fiscal year 1980 and \$800 million in fiscal 1981 on programs to protect farmers' income following his order suspending the sale of 17 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union.

It was possible that an extra \$200 million to \$300 million would be spent this year but the 1979 funds would be refunded if that happened and the two-year total of \$2.8 billion would not change.

Speaking at a briefing for members of Congress, he said the cost of the steps he was

taking would not fall to farmers except to the extent they were taxpayers like all Americans.

The 18 million tons of grain would not be permitted to go on the market in such a way that they would depress prices, the President said.

Meanwhile, U.S. allies and other Western countries are deciding what steps, if any, they should take to express displeasure with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Argentina, one of the world's major grain exporters, indicated Tuesday it would probably refuse to join in a U.S.-led grain embargo against the Soviet Union. But a Common Market source said European farmers would not try to take advantage of the American embargo by filling the gap for the Soviets.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland announced last Friday that representatives of the world's chief grain exporters — Argentina, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Common Market — would be invited to a Washington meeting late this week to discuss a possible broad-based anti-Soviet embargo.

A foreign ministry spokesman said in Buenos Aires that Argentina has not yet been formally invited to the meeting, but it would be "cool" to such a general grain embargo. Soviet-Arabian trade totaled slightly more than \$400 million in 1979, much of it in grain exports to the Soviet Union.

In Brussels, Belgium, James Starkey, Deputy U.S. Undersecretary of Agriculture for International Affairs, briefed officials of the European Economic Community — the Common Market — on the U.S. grain embargo.

Pending the Washington meeting on coordinated action, one Brussels source said, the Common Market "has no intention of jumping into the gap the U.S. embargo has created."

The British government of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher showed its anger over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan by postponing a scheduled visit to Britain later this month by Boris Bratchenko, Soviet Coal Minister. The British previously had pressured the Soviets into canceling a planned visit by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Japan's freeze on aid to Vietnam followed the government call on the Parliament Tuesday to delay the invitation of a Soviet Parliamentary delegation to visit Tokyo, previously scheduled for mid-January,



TRADING SUSPENDED: The pit for futures trading in soybeans remained empty in Chicago Monday and Tuesday due to the suspension of trading in grains by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. This followed President Jimmy Carter's announcement to curtail grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

German minister talks economics in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Jan. 9 (AP) — The West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff conferred here Wednesday with Kuwait's ruler Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad Sabah and the Finance Minister Abdul Rahim Al-Atiqi.

Officials said the talks covered bilateral economic cooperation, the relations between oil producers and consumers and the prospect of continued dialogue.

Lambsdorff arrived earlier in the day from Saudi Arabia, on the second leg of a tour of three key Arab oil producing states. He will be leaving Friday for the United Arab Emirates.

In an arrival statement, the West German minister attributed the sharp rise in the price of gold to "political instability created by events in Afghanistan and Iraq and efforts by oil producers to invest their surplus petrodollars in a rewarding fashion."

He welcomed a statement by the Kuwaiti finance minister two days ago that Kuwait has

no intention of turning part of its oil revenue surpluses into gold.

"We appreciate such reservation and consider it a positive stance," he said.

His talks with Gulf officials center on the world energy situation and the repercussions on Gulf states of the developments in Afghanistan and Iran, Lambsdorff added.

Talks between Al-Atiqi and Lambsdorff are also believed to have covered Kuwaiti investments in West Germany.

Kuwait already has shares in some West German key concerns, such as a 10 per cent Kuwait government shares in Daimler-Benz.

West German diplomats said oil shipments from Gulf states to Germany could also be covered during Lambsdorff's talks with oil officials.

In Saudi Arabia, Lambsdorff signed a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement regulating the employment of West Germans in the Kingdom, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.59	7.65	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	197.00	196.25
Swiss F (100)	213.00	214.00	213.50
French F (100)	83.00	84.25	84.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.25	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.50	103.25
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.65
Egyptian Pound		4.56	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.52	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.50	91.20
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.	66,600.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	7,780.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	122.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso		52.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.50
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23615.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 9TH JANUARY, 1980.

— 20TH SAFAR, 1400

Barth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
2	Dvi Oceanic	Alireza	Veferies	7/180
3	Tallamer	Barber	Containers/Ganare	8/180
4	Minden	Star	Reefer	8/180
5	Mount Caribbean	Orri	Barley/Timber	4/180
6	Dimitris Ventoura	Alsebhe	Barley	2/180
7	Laky	Alsebhe	Barley	4/180
8	Capo Ortegal	Gulf	Barley	8/180
9	Santa Ursula	Algezirah	Flour/General	8/180
11	Union Yenbo	O.C.E.	General/Containers	9/180
12	Gina	Red Sea	General	2/180
15	Sultan	Abuahil	Durra	31/12/79
18	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	5/180
19	Kiwi Arrow	Alsebhe	Bulk Cement	8/180
20	Eleftheria	Red Sea	Iron Bars	2/180
21	Al Mone	Oc. Trada	General	7/180
24	Adri Star	Gulf	Timber/General	4/180
26	Apostolos 'M' II	Alphie	Barley	4/180
38	Medmare	S.A.M.A.	Barley	5/180
39	Palmyra	Alsebhe	Barley	2/180
41	Aegle Britannic	Alphie	Barley	4/180

3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS:

Atar

Dorico	Berber	MTY's	MTY's	Arrival
Al Hedi	Al Abdou	Timber	9/180	9/180
Panormos	O.C.E.	Timber/Paper/Tiles	9/180	9/180
Aboudy	El Hawi	General	9/180	9/180
Mount Olympus	Anaco	Pestmco/Poles	9/180	9/180
Fath Al Khar	Baghdad	General	9/180	9/180
Flavia	Kanoo	Soy/Rice/Alabato/Pipes/	9/180	9/180
Aminah II	Alwani	To load Card/General	9/180	9/180
Sea Strugger	Gulf	Pre-landing Cement	9/180	9/180
Osaka Bay	Sameco	Containers/Plots	9/180	9/180
Kage Maru	Alireza	Containers	9/180	9/180
Pioneer Odeasy	A.E.T.	Containers	9/180	9/180
Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Citrus Fruit	9/180	9/180

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
OF 21/2/1400/9-1-1980 — CHANGES

PAST 24 HOURS

9	IBN Al Rumi	Kanoo	General	8-1-80
10	Kota Rekyat	Gulf	Loading Urea	6-1-80
12	Kriti Ruby	Kanoo	Gen/Conts	8-1-80
14	Al Rayyan	Kanoo	Gen/Conts	8-1-80
15	Tai Shou	S.E.A.	Steel/Gen.	7-1-80
18	Mechi Venture	Orri	Gen/Rice	7-1-80
20	New Shina	Alireza	Cement In Bags	4-1-80
21	Itai Jadi (D.B.)	Kanoo	Bulk Cement	1-1-80
26	Al Yasrah	Kanoo	Sheep	8-1-80
30	Selas	Kanoo	General	8-1-80
32	Melina	U.E.P.	General/Rice	5-1-80
33	Wersak	S.E.A.	Gen/Conts/Cement	1-1-80
36	Prinuila (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
38	New Couraga	Alireza	Cement In Bags	5-1-80

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arab news

International Finance International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information

ASX/ASX 100

	Opening	Closing	Change
Closing	22.40	23.10	+0.70
Jan. 4	23.10	23.10	+0.00
Price Day	23.10	23.10	+0.00
Jan. 3	23.10	23.10	+0.00
Jan. 2	23.10	23.10	+0.00
Jan. 1	23.10	23.10	+0.00
Jan. 30	306.00	306.00	+0.00
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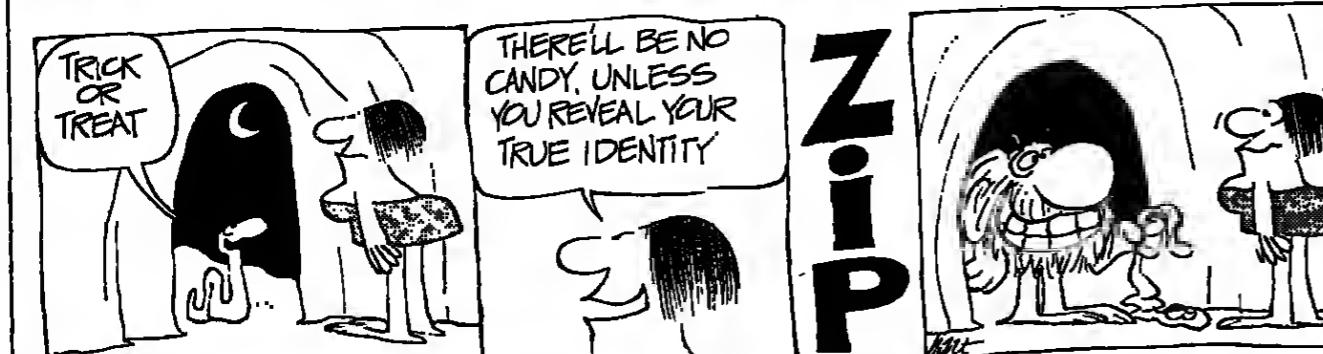
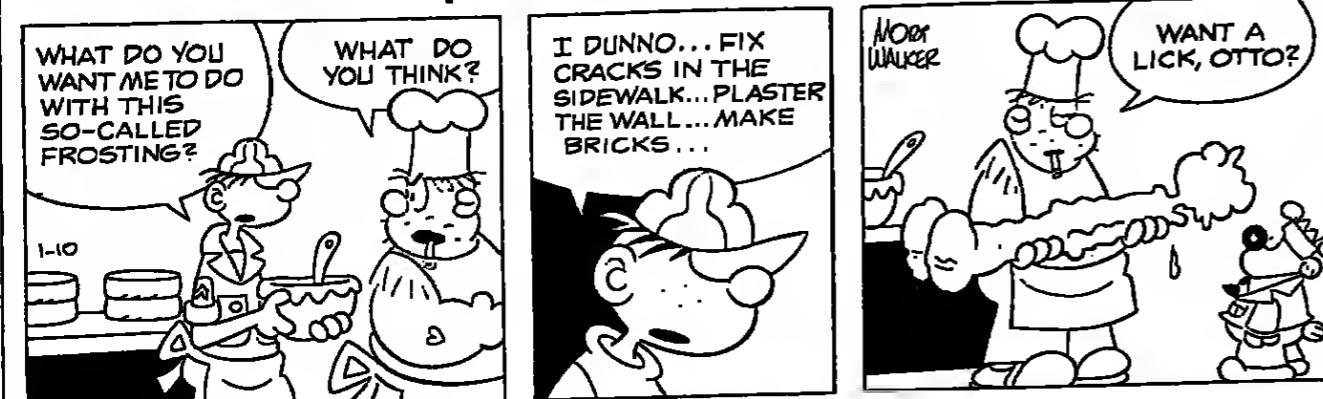
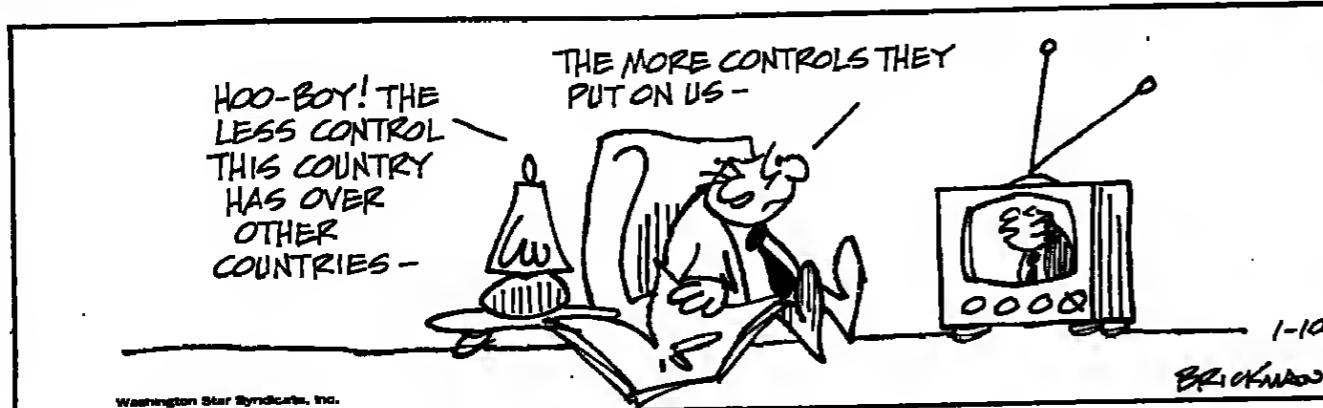
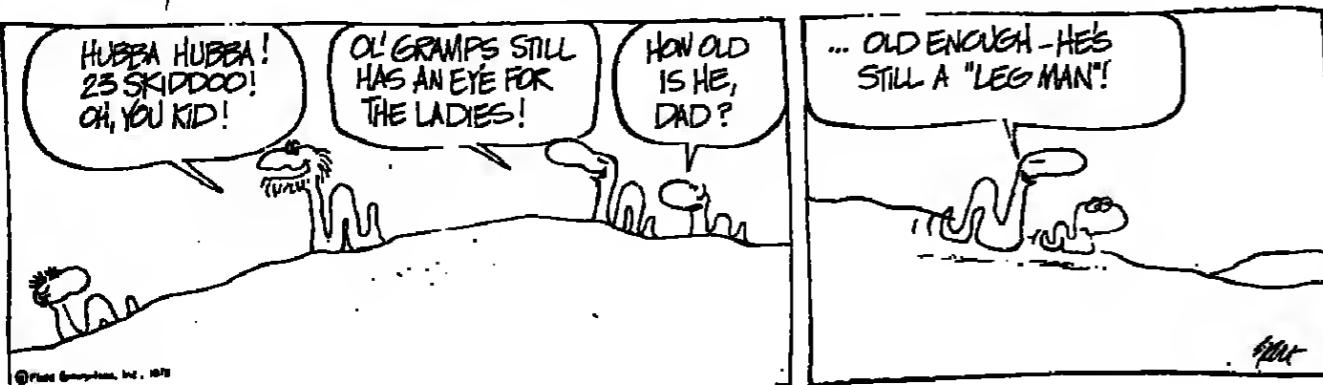
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BETTIE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Do a grammarian's job

6 Once pig

11 now post

12 Repeatedly

12 Sullivan's decree

13 Face the music

15 Common verb

16 Fruit drink

17 Golf

18 Instructor

19 Nasty

20 John

21 together

22 War tactic

23 Went away

24 Yoodoo land

25 Body politic

26 Hancock

27 Uneven

28 Went to mess

29 A.B.A. member:

30 abbr.

31 Additional

32 Celebrate

33 Badger

34 Tippler

35 Corndam

36 Grinace of

37 decision

38 DOWN

1 Family

2 member

3 Seaweed

4 derivative

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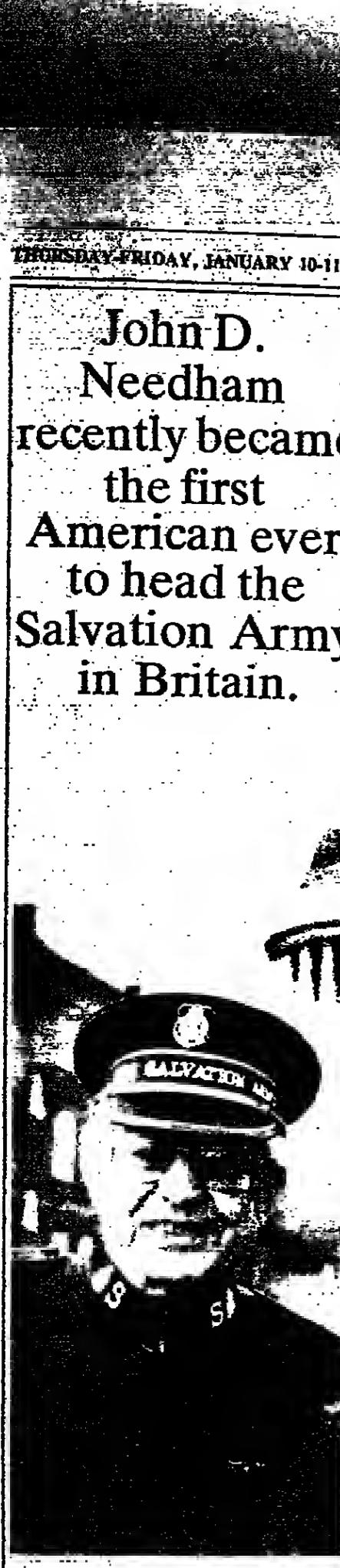
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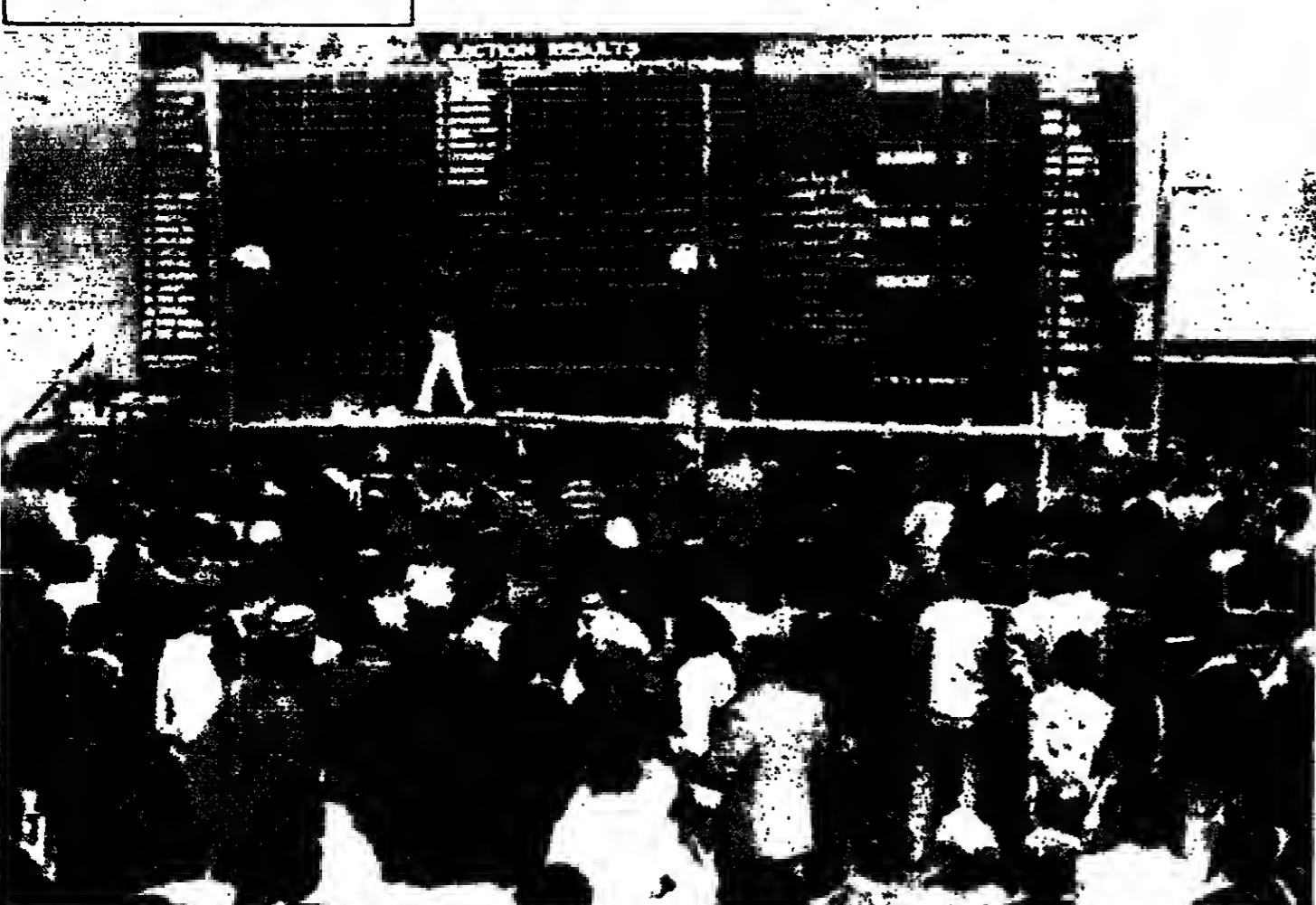
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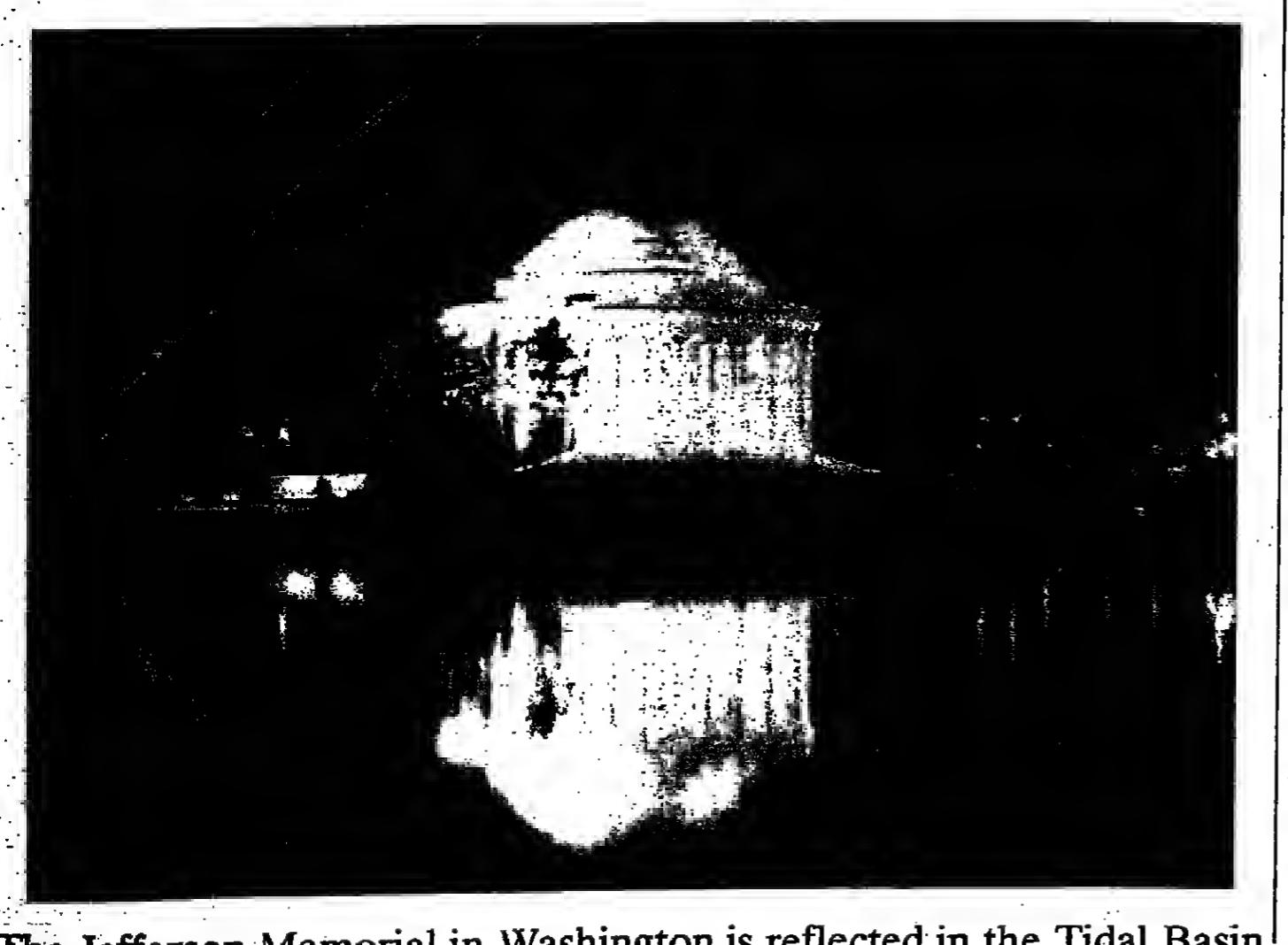
John D.
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recently became
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American ever
to head the
Salvation Army
in Britain.



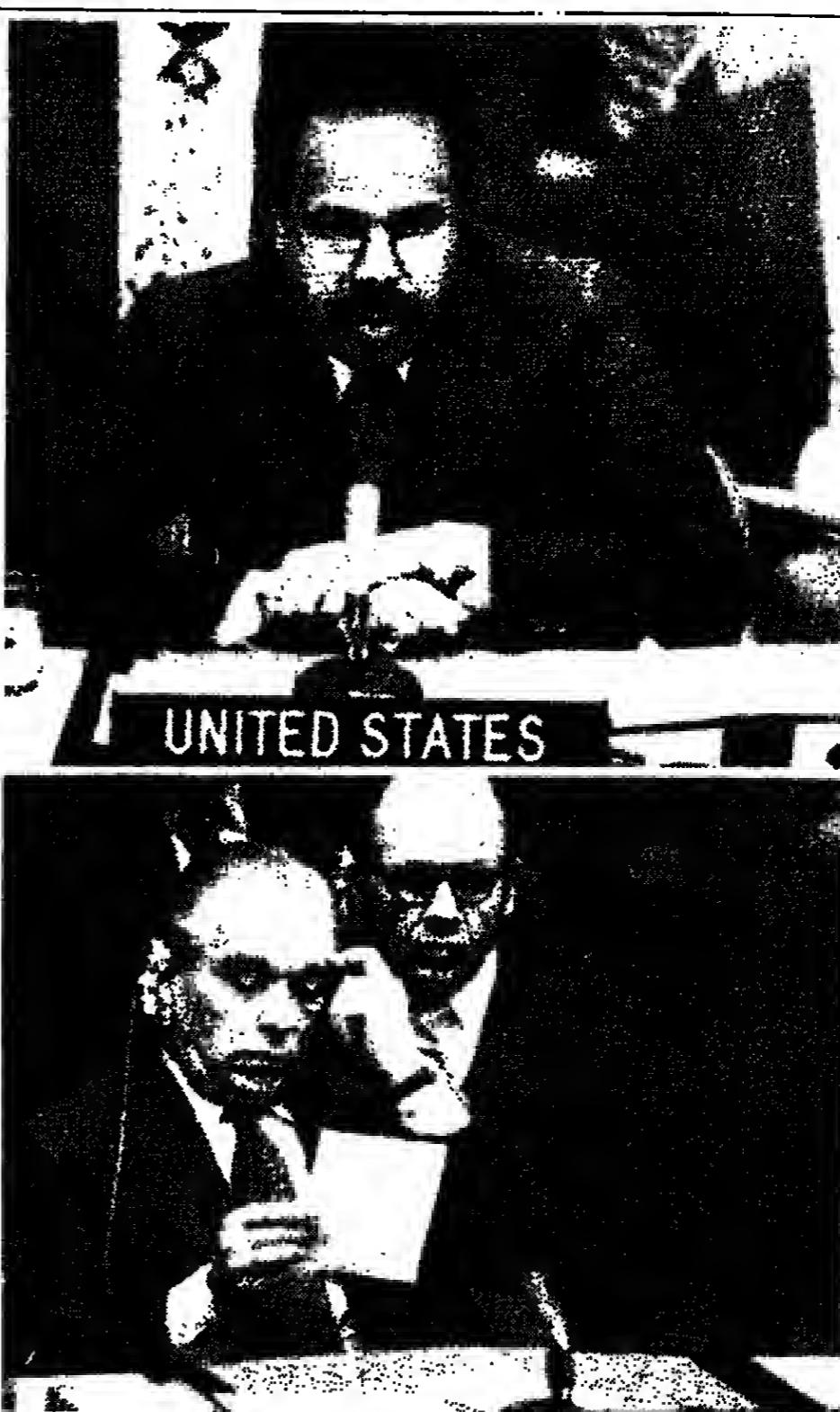
Afghan and Iranian demonstrators, carrying a poster of Leonid Brezhnev unmasked, protest Russia's actions in Afghanistan.



Voters gather in front of the Times of India to watch the returns of the general election which swept Indira back to power.



The Jefferson Memorial in Washington is reflected in the Tidal Basin as 1980 begins.



Former External Affairs Minister A. B. Vajpayee is garlanded by his supporters after his relection. Throngs of her supporters cheer Mrs. Gandhi after she was elected India's new prime minister.



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PAGE 14

International

الخميس والجمعة ٢٢ - ٢٢ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

But condemns Afghanistan action Bonn urges keeping ties with Soviets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Ageencies) — Three major powers, West Germany, France and Australia, issued their first response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan on Wednesday, ranging from somewhat cautious support of U.S. sanctions to full condemnation of the Soviet Union. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany expressed concern Wednesday at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and solidarity with the response of the United States.

But he said Western European states should not diminish relations with the Soviet bloc.

Schmidt told a news conference at the end of a 48-hour visit to Spain the Soviet intervention was a challenge that should be met by Western solidarity, with strength and discipline but without nervousness.

"There can be no doubt about our thorough solidarity with the U.S.," he said. But he did not announce any retaliatory

steps against the Soviet Union. He said West Germany did not supply grain or grant credits to the Soviet Union and could not reduce the size of its mission in Moscow, which was the same as that of the Soviet embassy in Bonn.

"The European states have a great interest in not reducing, on their part, the current state of relations" with the Soviet bloc, he said.

Schmidt said he would give details of Bonn's policy in an address to the Bundestag next week.

The West German government, he said, "has been deeply dismayed by the Soviet action and we share the concern of other countries in the region about this action which threatens stability in the area and violates the basic principles of peaceful coexistence."

"We feel a special solidarity towards Third World countries, and it is in our own interest that any risks of crisis should be excluded through increased stability in our relationship with them," Schmidt said.

He said he had close contacts with other Western leaders over the past few days and had talked by telephone with President Carter while on holiday in Majorca.

Fraocé said Wednesday that the Soviet military intervention had dealt a blow to East-West detente.

A statement issued after the weekly cabioet meeting said, "These events have dealt a blow to the policy of detente, a policy to which France is attached in a sincere but not unconditional manner."

The statement added, "France does not intend, for its part, to give up the search for detente which is of actual interest and whose alternative is a return to the cold war."

"But it considers it essential that the necessary confidence in the pursuit of detente should be restored by positive actions, concerning notably the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future."

The statement was the first official reaction by the French government since the Soviet intervention nearly two weeks ago.

Oo Suday, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said in a radio interview that France is the main Western backer of East-West detente, would not join in retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia said Wednesday his country had offered to take a more active part in patrolling the Indian Ocean because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Oo addition to about 20, holding one of the hostages, grabbed the little Hotel Fesch in a narrow, street of Ajaccio Wednesday morning. This made aay attack by the police difficult and marksmen visible in the morning were withdrawn midday.

Some bystanders cheered when a large Corsican flag was hung from a window of the hotel.

The separatists released a Corsican client but held the rest.

The police said they were considering opening the way to eventual charges of hostage-taking which can carry life terms in France. The man released reportedly had an order from the group to police demanding they allow the hotel telephone to operate.

Whitehall ready to consider Royal Navy east of Suez

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP) — Britain is prepared to consider a Royal Navy "presence" east of Suez following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said Wednesday.

As he left Heathrow airport for a tour of five Asian and Indian Ocean countries to assess the Afgan crisis, Carrington told reporters that Britain would consider a naval presence in the area if military action was requested by the United States.

He also said the NATO allies were already holding talks to consider what "concerted pressure" could be put on the Soviets.

Carriogton ruled out sending British troops to Oman, which has a defense treaty with Britain.

"I don't think that is necessarily the right decision," the foreign secretary told reporters.

"It may be that the United States government will feel it necessary to increase their presence in that part of the world and if they asked us to do something we would obviously have to consider it. But I imagine if it did consider something of that kind it would be of a naval presence."

Carrington's first stop was Ankara for talks with the Turkish prime minister and foreign minister.

Three-day stalemate

Armed Corsicans capture hostages

AJACCIO, Corsica, Jan. 9 (AP) — Armed Corsican separatists held about 10 hotel guests hostage here Wednesday in the latest of a three day stand-off with police.

The Corsicans are also holding a man they allege is involved in an anti-separatist, extreme-right wing terror organization they claim is protected by French authorities.

A second alleged member of the Francia, organization was taken to a secret hideout elsewhere on the island before police raided the little mountain town of Bastelica Tuesday.

The separatists, who seek some form of autonomy for the island from mainland France "arrested" the two men and allegedly found arms in their car Sunday. They said they were tripped by a third man in the car, whom they had infiltrated into Francia."

About 120 separatists held the men in Bastelica and demanded judicial authorities try

them in front the separatists and be ready to hand down sentences. Minutes before police closed in on the little town, most of the group took to the bush, but 19 alleged members of the group were arrested.

One party of about 20, holding one of the hostages, grabbed the little Hotel Fesch in a narrow, street of Ajaccio Wednesday morning. This made aay attack by the police difficult and marksmen visible in the morning were withdrawn midday.

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RALLY: Gunmen supporters of Ayatollah Sharif-Madari watch over a huge rally for their leader in Tabriz Tuesday. The majority of the Turkish-speaking population regard the second ranking religious leader as their figurehead, and there have been clashes with Ayatollah Khomeini supporters and revolutionary guards last week. (See story page 4)

From Page One

6. Yedam Saif Naseer Basam
7. Saif ibn Muhammad Saif
8. Ibrahim Pahl ibn Ma'ar Al-Sabri
9. Muhammad ibn Mousa Al-Sadr
10. Saif Al-Hamad
11. Muhammad ibn 'Uthaynah Al-Shaychi
12. Muhammad Abu 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdullah
13. Hasan Ibrahim Beyrou
14. Abu 'Abdullah ibn Ali Al-Husayn
15. Salim ibn 'Abdullah 'Uthaynah

- (Saudi)
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5. Marrok ibn Bara' Marrok Al-Bidri
6. Ahmad 'Abdullah 'Abdullah
7. Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah 'Abdullah
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SALISBURY: Major General John Acland, standing outside the headquarters of the Commonwealth monitoring force, is the military adviser to Lord Soames, Rhodesia's governor.

Rhodesian guerrillas hiding arms in case fighting erupts

FORT VICTORIA, Rhodesia, Jan. 9 (AP)

— Some guerrillas turning themselves over to police under a four-day amnesty are bidding heavy weapons in case a cease-fire with Rhodesian troops collapses, Rhodesia's police and military said.

The guerrillas, who are required by the British plan to surrender their weapons, are handing in mainly lighter Soviet AK-47 semi-automatic rifles, SKS carbines, ammunition and grenades, officers told visiting correspondents this week.

Heavier equipment used during the seven-year-war, such as anti aircraft guns, ground-to-air missiles, mortars and rocket launchers, are rarely being turned in, the officers said.

British soldiers and Rhodesian police monitoring the 12-day old cease-fire in this previously heavily-infiltrated area of hills and bush some 140 miles south of Salisbury said they were worried the guerrillas would recover their arms from boles in the ground, caves and hollowed out trees if the truce fails.

More than 17,000 guerrillas met a midnight deadline last Friday to turn themselves in to 16 assembly points set up during the British-administered transitional period leading to new elections next month.

Another 3,001 guerrillas reportedly accepted the amnesty which was declared

afterwards by Governor Lord Soames.

Underscoring Rhodesian and British fears that guerrillas are making contingency preparations for a return to the bloody war that claimed 20,000 lives, Mugabe Tuesday threatened from his Maputo, Mozambique, base to "dishonor" the cease-fire if alleged unspecified British violations of the truce continue.

Mugabe added in the letter to Mrs. Thatcher that, "We shall, however, refrain from taking hasty action on this matter."

Despite the tacit warning, the Commonwealth officers monitoring the guerrilla camps and the movements of Rhodesia's security forces report the cease-fire is basically working with few major incidents.

A white Rhodesian policeman and a white Rhodesian army officer, both unarmed, Monday walked into a mission station at Moyomassane some 30 miles northwest of here and persuaded some 160 armed Mugabe followers to band over their weapons.

"We're not being passive," said Brigadier Peter Rich, commander of the Rhodesian troops in this region. "If they don't give up, we'll shoot them as bandits. What we are doing is giving them an offer to give up they can't refuse."

One other group of about 140 last weekend turned themselves in at Chibi Mission southwest of here and are now in the camps monitored by British, Australian, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenyan troops.

Alleged violations of the truce are being investigated by a special cease-fire commission in Salisbury. It comprises guerrilla commanders from Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, Rhodesian security force officers and two top British Army officers.

The Rhodesians also have drawn up a report of armed men and women among those who gave up in the last few days who could not unload their weapons.

"There's strong evidence that many of these so-called guerrillas are in fact Mujibbas (young porters, spies and assistants of the guerrillas) who have suddenly been armed to swell their ranks and give the impression the cease-fire is being observed all over," said a police intelligence officer.

Police investigating the murder said they were still questioning three men. Kenyan Police Commissioner Ben Getiti has announced that Mrs. Adamson was murdered, not killed by a lion as was first believed when her body was discovered last Thursday at a remote game reserve north of her.

At the ceremony at Langata Crematorium outside Nairobi, the Rev. Bill Owen told the 50 mourners, "She has come to the end of her last safari but she will live on in her books, films and above all in her influence."

The crematorium is just across the road from the Nairobi National Park, one of the many Kenyan game sanctuaries which Mrs. Adamson loved.

Her white bearded husband George, a former game warden, stood at the foot of the coffin as Owen said, "Joy has been tragically taken from us in the bush that was her home and surrounded by the animals she knew and loved so well."

Police investigating the murder said they were still questioning three men. Kenyan Police Commissioner Ben Getiti has announced that Mrs. Adamson was murdered, not killed by a lion as was first believed when her body was discovered last Thursday at a remote game reserve north of her.



Good Morning
By Jihad Knazen

As they look at their societies, Arabs see a great deal to complain about. But there is one thing they may congratulate themselves on — and that is the absence of organized crime. Oh, we do have our fair share of ordinary, run of the mill criminals but, praise be, here is a section of the community which is yet to free itself from the constraints of underdevelopment. Let us hope that this remains the case — that criminal fraternities do not make progress in other aspects of life in our societies as a direct challenge to catch up, to bring their organization and technique in line with the rest of the nation.

The greatest crimes in history are those committed not by criminals in the ordinary sense, no matter how organized, but by governments. The greatest among these was the communist regime's in China which, according to both American and Soviet estimates, killed off about 26 million Chinese between 1949 and 1965. Sources put the figure at 63 million. There was Stalin's "Great Terror" between 1936 and 1938, in which at least ten million citizens lost their lives. But all this, as they say, is history — something which the reader should be spared.

The greatest concentration of organized crime is in the United States — where the Mafia operates. The Mafia, or the Cosa Nostra, boasts a membership estimated at five thousand and has infiltrated the high reaches of government and the judiciary.

The organization is divided into 24 "families", whose aggregate gross income from crime was estimated by Time magazine at about \$48 billion annually, with a net profit of about \$25 billion. This makes it a more profitable concern than Exxon, the world's greatest company, fact, ten times more so.

But the country with the highest (violent) crime rate is Mexico, with murders reaching 46 per 100,000. But the "Murder Capital of the World" has to be Detroit where, in a population of a million and a half, there were 751 murders in 1973. New Yorkers, of course, are also no slouches when it comes to mayhem, but they seem to excel in short but very effective bursts. Thus, in one week in July 1972, they accounted violently for 58 of their number. And in one day of August of that same year, thirteen murders were committed. Both of these were records.

On the other end of the scale — and rather surprisingly given its citizens' reputation for hot-bloodedness — is Spain, whose crime rate is just above that of Saudi Arabia. Another strange statistic comes from Jordan, which recorded only one suicide for the whole of 1970. This contrasts with Hungary, whose suicide rate is 46 in each 100,000.

Translated from *Aswq Al Awasat*

Mrs. Adamson buried; police hold suspects

NAIROBI, Jan. 9 (R) — The funeral of murdered naturalist Joy Adamson took place Tuesday only 50 yards from one of